THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

Guaranteed Circulation - 1,128
AND STILL A BOOMING. MATCH IT?

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, cash in advance..... $1.50
" " " if not p'd within 3 mos. 1.75
" " " if not p'd within 6 mos. 2.00
" " " if not p'd within year.. 2.25

Papers residing outside the county will be charged 50 cents additional per year.

Subscribers will the above terms be de-[illegible] and those who don't consult their interests by paying in advance must not be offended on the same footing as those [illegible] this fact be distinctly understood [illegible] time forward.

If you don't want your paper before you stop it, if [illegible] you intend. None but scalawags do oth[illegible] don't be a scalawag. Life's too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "BE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIV. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880. NUMBER 9.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers, whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

1 inch, 3 times	$ 1.50
1 " 3 months	3.00
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☞ Resolutions or proceeding of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest, must be paid for as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

CHEAP!
THE BEE AXE PIPE SAW
THE AXE PIPE SAW
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cheapest!
GEO. HUNTLEY
HAS NOW ON HAND THE
LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF
Hardware!
Stoves, Tinware,
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
Also, a large assortment of
RANGES AND HEATING STOVES
of every description and of best quality;
CARPENTERS' TOOLS!
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Paper, Trunks and Valises, Revolvers, Ammunition, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Road Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shovels, Post Hoods, Road Scoops;
Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes, Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Harvesting Tools. A large assortment of Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths, Carriage Oil Cloth.
Also, OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING of all kinds. SALT! SALT! SALT! SALT! SALT! the cheapest and best in the world for Dairy and Table use. BLACK SALT, the cheapest and best Horse and Cattle Feed in the market. LAND PLASTER; GRASS SEEDS, of the best quality; PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which are superior to common LAMPS AND LANTERNS, and are sold at the same price. CHICKS OF ALL KINDS, and of superior ware ever offered in this market. Remember I am now doing a full line of PAINT STOCK of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTING MATERIALS, together with a large and complete stock of
SNUFF, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
and everything else useful and needful to be had. Anything I haven't got or don't keep in stock I will be pleased to have you call for, and what I do keep will always be found on as reasonable terms as the same quality of goods will invariably be sold at BOTTOM PRICES!
In the last nearly thirty years experience I have had many calls for articles I was not prepared to furnish, and in every instance the very best in the line was desired, showing a liberal share of your patronage, and I am convinced that the best is always the cheapest in the end. Customers will please remember that such goods are always kept at
GEO. HUNTLEY'S.
Ebensburg, April 11, 1879.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

HAY BROTHERS
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
Heating, Parlor and Cook
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

PORTABLE
ENGINES AND SAWMILLS
FOR THE BEST
Portable ENGINES and SAWMILLS
in the market, as well as for descriptive catalogues and prices, address
GRIFFITH & WEDGE,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
A LARGE NUMBER OF THESE
ENGINES AND MILLS
are in use in Pennsylvania, and are giving entire satisfaction. They also manufacture
PORTABLE ENGINES AND BOILERS
of from 4 to 150 Horse Power.
GRIFFITH & WEDGE,
Dec. 26, 1879-1yr. ZANESVILLE, OHIO

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [29-4, '79-ly.*]

JUST OUT.
Hood's Great Book
OF THE WAR.
ADVANCE and RETREAT:
Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies,
By General J. B. HOOD,
Late Lieutenant-General Confederate States Army.
PUBLISHED FOR
THE HOOD ORPHAN MEMORIAL FUND
—BY—
General C. T. Beauregard,
NEW ORLEANS, 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care, support and education of the ten infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans, (the melancholy incidents of which and bereavement are still fresh in the public mind.)

THE BOOK IS AN ELEGANT OCTAVO, CONTAINING 380 PAGES, WITH A FINE PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS AND A LINE STEEL ENGRAVING, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK, FOUR LARGE MAPS OF BATTLE FIELDS, BOUND IN HANDSOME GRAY ENGLISH CLOTH, AT **THREE DOLLARS**, OR IN A FINE SHEEP BINDING, WITH MARBLE EDGE, **THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS**—IN HALF BOUND MOROCCO, LIBRARY STYLE, **FOUR DOLLARS**, OR IN MOST ELEGANT TURKEY MOROCCO, FULL GILT SIDES AND EDGES, **FIVE DOLLARS**.

On the receipt from any person remitting by mail or express, of the amount in a registered letter or by a postal order, bank draft, or check, a copy will be immediately sent free of postage, registered as second-class matter.

The volume is published in the best style of typography, on elegant paper, with illustrations, executed as highest specimens of art.

The author, the subject, the purpose, all alike render it worthy a place in every library, every desk—or upon the book shelf of every house in the country.

Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to honorably discharged veterans from the army.

To the ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with *The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund*, the sale of this book among their circle of friends will afford an excellent way of contributing substantially to so deserving a cause.

FOR TERMS, RATES TO AGENTS, ETC., ADDRESS WITH FULL PARTICULARS,
Gen'l G. T. Beauregard, Publisher,
ON BEHALF OF THE HOOD MEMORIAL FUND,
[1-36.] NEW ORLEANS, LA. [4m.]

BEST IN THE WORLD!
ABSOLUTELY PURE. CHEMICALLY PURE.
ARM AND HAMMER BRAND.
CHURCH & CO'S
DBI-CARB
SODA
AND
SALERATUS
Which is the same thing.
Impure Bi-Carb Soda or Saleratus (which is the same thing) is generally dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO.'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.
See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.
Housekeepers who prefer bread made with yeast, will improve its quality, make it rise better and prevent it from souring, by adding one-half teaspoonful of CHURCH & CO.'S Soda or Saleratus. Be sure and not use too much. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.
See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.
SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $123,000.
Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.
NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.
Good FARM Properties
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 21 1879-1y.

McNEVIN & YEAGER,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron WARE,
—AND DEALERS IN—
COOKING & HEATING STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES, &c.,
1108 Eleventh Avenue, . Altoona, Pa.
One Door West of Opera House.
ROOFING AND SPOUTING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
REPAIRS FOR STOVES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Altoona, Oct. 10, 1879-1f.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—We, the undersigned Executor, will offer at public sale on the premises, on **Monday, March 31st, 1880,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate:

No. 1.—The old KAYLOR HOMESTEAD, containing 205 Acres, with improvements, and situated in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa.

No. 2.—The JOHNSTON FARM, 101 Acres, with improvements, situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.
JOHN G. KAYLOR,
THOMAS SANDERSON,
JOSEPH HOGUE,
Executors of PETER KAYLOR, deceased.
Jan. 23, 1880.-3t.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I have left the following described personal property, purchased for me at Sheriff's sale, with Jacob Kunsman, subject to my order, to wit: 2 horses, 4 cows, 6 calves, 6 hogs, 1 coal car, 1 wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 sled, 1 horse hay rake, 2 sets heavy harness, 2 sets light harness, block and rope, household and kitchen furniture, and a lot of corn, hay, straw and corn fodder. All persons are cautioned against interfering in any manner with said property, unless with my consent.
Tyrone, Pa., Dec. 19, 1879.-3m.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Portage township, on or about the 25th of November last, a brindle steer with a white face, a brown ring around each eye, a white belly, tail tipped with white, and between two and three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; failing in which, he will be sold as the law directs.
JAMES FARREN.
Portage Twp., March 5, 1880.-3t.*

WE have already ordered our BOOTS and SHOES for the coming season, which will arrive during February and March, and in order to make room for our large assortment, we will offer the balance of such goods at prices we defy any one to compete with.
V. S. BARKER & BRO.

WE have still on hand a small assortment of LADIES' COATS, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, in order to close out our stock before Spring. Call early and get a bargain, as they will not last long at the prices we are asking for them.
V. S. BARKER & BRO.

SAVE MONEY
—BY—
INSURING YOUR LIFE
—IN THE—
OHIO VALLEY
MUTUAL PROTECTION
ASSOCIATION!
HOME OFFICE, GREENVILLE, O.

"Provide for those dependent upon you a shield that will protect them from the storms of life when you are gone."

OFFICERS:

HON. D. L. MEEKER, (Judge Common Pleas Court,)	President.
JAMES K. RIFFLE,	Vice President.
M. F. MYERS,	Secretary.
Judge J. T. MERRIAM,	Treasurer.
L. E. BELL, (Cashier Greenville Bank,)	Gen'l Sup't.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

This Association offer the following special features:

1st. Endowment Protection on the Mutual Assessment plan.

2d. Uniform Membership Fee of $10.00, for all ages and amounts.

3d. No Annual Dues, nor extra Charges whatever.

BENEFITS.

Persons between the ages of 16 and 64 years, who have a first-class health record, may hold either a Life Certificate or an Endowment Certificate, as they may desire.

ENDOWMENT PLAN.

16 to 33—$4000, payable at death or at expiration of 21 years.
34 to 45—$3000, payable at death or at expiration of 18 years.
46 to 55—$2000, payable at death or at expiration of 15 years.
56 to 64—$2000, payable at death or at expiration of 12 years.

LIFE PLAN.

16 to 33—$4000, payable at death only.
34 to 45—$3000, " " "
46 to 55—$2000, " " "
56 to 64—$2000, " " "

For further particulars call on or address
H. G. OESCHGER,
Agent for Cambria County,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Or M. F. MYERS, Secretary, Greenville, Ohio.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of Cambria county that appeals will be held at the Commissioners' office, in the borough of Ebensburg as follows:

Monday, March 15, 1880.—For Adams, Allegheny, Barr, Blacklick and Carroll townships, the 4th, 5th and 6th wards of Johnstown, and Carrolltown borough.

Tuesday, March 16, 1880.—For Clearfield, Dean, Conemaugh, Croyle, Gallitzin, Jackson, Richland and Summerhill township, and Conemaugh and Tunnelhill boroughs.

Wednesday, March 17, 1880.—For Stonycreek, Washington, Taylor, Upper and Lower Yoder, Chest, Elder and Susquehanna townships, and 1st, 2d and 3d wards of Johnstown.

Thursday, March 18, 1880.—For Chest Springs, Cambria, Conemaugh, East Conemaugh, Franklin, Loretto, Millville and Summitville boroughs and Munster township.

Friday, March 19, 1880.—For White, Brodie, Portage and Cambria townships, and Ebensburg, Prospect, Wilmore, Woodvale, and Gallitzin boroughs.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
E. R. DUNEGAN, Clerk.
Ebensburg, March 2, 1880.-2t.

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880,

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain Piece or Parcel of Land

Situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jno. R. Hoffman, Sebastian Fichter, Andrew Topper, John Hagan and Peter Flick, containing **68 Acres,** more or less, about **45 Acres** of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a two story **Frame House,** a large **Bank Barn,** and the necessary outbuildings—all in good repair. There is excellent water and a good young large orchard of thriving young fruit trees on the premises.

Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.
JOSEPH HOGUE,
March 5, 1880.-3t. Assignee of Peter Smeltzer.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the members of the firm of Collins, Johnston & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
PHILIP COLLINS,
Ebensburg, Mar. 8, 1880. R. L. JOHNSTON.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of a **General Banking Business,** under the name and style of Johnston, Shoemaker & Buck. The liabilities of the late firm of Collins, Johnston & Co. have been assumed by the undersigned, and all debts due to said firm should be paid to them.
R. L. JOHNSTON,
F. A. SHOEMAKER,
M. J. BUCK.
A. W. BUCK.
Ebensburg, March 8, 1880.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the first and partial account of Herman Banner, Assignee, for the benefit of creditors of P. M. & J. Brown.

And now, March 2, 1880, on motion of W. Horace Rose, Esq., the Court appoint John H. Brown Auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of said accountant as appear by his account.
Extract from the Record.
By the Court.

I will attend to the duties of my appointment at my office, in the Borough of Johnstown, on **Friday, March 26, 1880,** at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may appear, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
JOHN H. BROWN, Auditor.
March 5, 1880.-3t.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale at a moderate price and on easy terms his farm in Munster township, Cambria county, containing **95 Acres,** about **50 Acres** of which are cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a two-story **FRAME HOUSE,** a large **BANK BARN** and all necessary outbuildings. Said farm adjoins lands of Henry Cassidy and John McHugh, and is eligibly located as regards churches, schools, markets, etc. For price, terms, and other particulars, call on or address
MATTHEW McHUGH,
March 12, 1880.-2t. Altoona, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the fund in the hands of R. K. Davis, Administrator of John O. Jones, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased, as shown by his first and partial account, confirmed March 6, 1880, hereby gives notice that he will set at his office in Ebensburg, on *Thursday, April 1st, 1880,* at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment; when and where all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
A. V. BARKER, Auditor.
Ebensburg, March 10, 1880.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Jacob Yeagley, Assignee of Paul Ellwanger, as shown by his second partial account, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., on *Tuesday, March 30th, 1880,* at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment; when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
A. V. BARKER, Auditor.
Ebensburg, March 8, 1880.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the fund in the hands of Alvin Evans, Esq., Executor of David James, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased, as shown by his first and final account, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested in said distribution, at his office in Ebensburg, on *Thursday, April 1st, 1880,* at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
A. V. BARKER, Auditor.
Ebensburg, March 10, 1880.-3t.

NOTICE.—The annual election of a Board of Trustees of the Ebensburg Academy will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Ebensburg, Pa., on the *5th day of April next,* between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M.
JOHN E. SCANLAN, Secretary.
March 12, 1880.-3t.

WE have a large stock of LADIES', Misses' and Children's SHOES, which we will sell at very low prices between now and the 1st of April next.
V. S. BARKER & BRO.

FOR SALE.—A tip-top heavy one-horse or light two-horse PEDDLING WAGON. Apply to GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, Feb. 13, 1880.-tf.

$777 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., Augusta, Maine.

POEMS OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.

Lie still and rest, in that serene repose
That on this holy morning comes to those
Who have been buried with the cares that make
The sad heart weary and the tired heart ache.
Lie still and rest—
God's day of all is best.

MONDAY.

Awake! arise! Cast off thy drowsy dreams!
Red in the east, behold the morning gleams.
"As Monday goes, so goes the week," dames say.
Refreshed, relieved, use well the initial day;
And see; thy neighbor
Already seeks his labor.

TUESDAY.

Another morning's banners are unfurled—
Another day looks smiling on the world:
It beholds new laurels for thy soul to win:
Mar not its grace by sloth fulness or sin.
Nor sad, away
Send it to yesterday.

WEDNESDAY.

Half-way unto the end—the week's high noon.
The morning hours do speed away so soon!
And when the noon is reached, however bright,
Instinctively we look toward the night.
The glow is lost
Once the meridian crost.

THURSDAY.

So well the week has sped, hast thou a friend
Go spend an hour in converse. It will lend
New beauty to thy labors and thy life
To pause a little sometimes in the strife.
Toil soon seems rude
That has no interlude.

FRIDAY.

From feasts abstain; be temperate, and pray;
Fast if thou wilt; and yet, throughout the day,
Neglect no labor and no duty shirk;
For many hours are left thee for thy work—
And it were meet
Till all should be complete.

SATURDAY.

Now with the almost finished task make haste;
So near the night, thou hast no time to waste.
Post up accounts, and let thy soul's eyes look
For flaws and errors in life's ledger-book.
When labor ceases,
How sweet the sense of peace!

—*Ella Wheeler, in Chicago Tribune.*

GEN. JACKSON'S LOVE STORY.

HIS CHIVALRIC AND ROMANTIC AFFECTION FOR HIS WIFE THROUGH ALL THE CHANGES OF HIS CAREER.

Colonel John Donelson, a wealthy and enterprising Virginia surveyor and father of Mrs. Jackson, emigrated to Tennessee with his family about the year 1780. He descended the Hudson River to the Tennessee, thence down the Tennessee to the Ohio, up the Ohio to the Cumberland, and up the Cumberland to the vicinity of Nashville, where he fixed his home. It was a voyage of 2,000 miles and attended with much adventure and peril. His daughter, Rachel, then a girl of ten or twelve years, shared its dangers as well as the dangers of her father's settlement in a country infested by murderous savages, where children could not go a blackberrying without an armed escort. Under such circumstances she grew to be a bold, handsome, engaging, but, from lack of opportunity, uneducated woman. Her father's fortunes rapidly increased under thrifty and wise management until he came to be regarded as the richest man in that part of Tennessee, so that the hand of his vivacious and winsome daughter was deemed an inestimable prize, and she therefore had many suitors. During a temporary residence in Kentucky she made the acquaintance of Captain Lewis Robards, a gentleman of good appearance and respectable family. A mutual attachment sprang up and marriage was the consequence. It proved unfortunate. The husband was of a morose, suspicious nature, while the wife, who had been greatly indulged from childhood, was lively, gay, confiding and too much inclined to innocent coquetry perhaps to please a spouse of such a disposition. He grew uneasy about the attention she admitted from a Mr. Peyton Short, a lawyer, and highly accomplished, for whose society—living under the same roof, as it happened—she seemed (to Robards) to have taken a fancy. The free, high spirited, but most virtuous woman that she was, naturally resented this feeling on the part of her husband, and, detecting his espionage upon her conduct which had misled him into suspicion, with the willfulness of her sex she continued to receive Mr. Short's civilities until Robards was enraged beyond decency, and their frequent quarrels were a matter of general remark. A separation became inevitable, and Mrs. Robards prepared to return to her mother in Tennessee, her father having recently been killed by the Indians. Short was on his way to Virginia upon business and heard this. He very improperly addressed Mrs. Robards a letter, condoling with her in her trouble, avowing his affection for her and suggesting that she apply for a divorce, and if the suit was successful proposing to marry her and remove to the Spanish settlement on the Lower Mississippi, where he had some interests. This letter, which was confidentially intrusted to a friend to be delivered to her, by some accident fell into the hands of her husband, and he immediately started in pursuit of Short. He did not overtake him until he reached Richmond, Va. Short denied any guilt whatever on the part of Mrs. Robards (as he did to his dying day), admitted the folly of his letter and that he alone was to blame, and expressed his willingness to fight Robards if that was his object. A compromise was effected, by which Short, to avoid scandal, and to save the woman he had injured by his imprudence, further harm, paid to Robards the sum of $1,000, and thus appeased his jealous anger. This transaction, which is well authenticated, fairly illustrates Robard's character.

Mrs. Robards in the meantime had sent for her brother, Captain Samuel Donelson, and under his protection was taken to her mother. She retained until the last the respect and love of her husband's mother, with whom they lived at the time of the separation, and who used all her persuasion to prevent it, and they parted with mutual embraces and tears.

Robards, on his return home from Virginia, was, after some time, convinced that he had wronged his young wife and sought a reconciliation, visiting her in Tennessee for that purpose. Trusting in the sincerity of his admissions and repentance she consented to live with him again, but made it a condition that he should purchase land in the neighborhood of her mother and reside there. To this he agreed, but several months elapsed before arrangements for a separate establishment could be completed, they in the interim making their home with Mrs. Donelson.

At the time there were boarding with this lady two young attorneys, Andrew Jackson and John Overton. The latter had read law at Harrodsburg, Ky., and lived with the senior Mrs. Robards. He there made the acquaintance of her daughter-in-law, and on his removal to Nashville this acquaintance enabled him to find a home with Mrs. Donelson. He introduced Jackson to her, who, too, was received as a boarder. They occupied a small cabin to themselves, taking their meals at the family table. Their presence was felt necessary in those perilous times on account of danger from the Indians, who were constantly committing depredations in the neighborhood. On Mrs. Robard's arrival her condition, of course, became known to them both. Overton had already been aware of it, and both deeply sympathized with her. Jackson, who was chivalrous in his deportment towards women, paid her the most polite attentions. When reunited with her husband he congratulated her upon the prospect of restored domestic happiness, and without dreaming of disturbing it, continued as polite in his duty to her as before. This excited again, the jealousy of her unprincipled husband, and all the former bitterness between them was revived. Jackson heard of it, sought an interview with Robards and expostulated with him upon his conduct. An angry altercation ensued, which ended by Jackson threatening to cut Robards's ears off should he ever mention his name in any disreputable connection with that of his wife, and he sought quarters elsewhere. After this the parties lived very wretchedly together for several months and until Mrs. Robards was informed of the settlement her husband had made with Short in Virginia, by which he had accepted money from the former, as already related, in compensation for his (supposed) damaged honor. At this her indignation knew no bounds and she at once resolved to separate from him absolutely and forever. This resolution was duly made known to him, and he returned to Kentucky. He applied to the Legislature of Virginia (of which Kentucky was then a part) for a divorce on the ground of abandonment, the authority for granting divorces then residing in the Legislature. This application was not resisted, and the report reached Tennessee and was universally credited that a divorce had been granted. The Donelson family and friends certainly fully believed it.

In the spring of 1791 Mrs. Robards, in company with some friends, visited Natchez, descending the river on a flat boat. Jackson was of the party. It was either during his absence or immediately upon his return to Nashville that he heard of the divorce. He decided to marry Mrs. Robards if she would have him, consulting with her family in advance and obtaining her consent and approval. With this purpose he again visited Natchez. His suit was at first declined, and it required three months' assiduous courtship before Jackson could obtain the fair lady's consent to their union.

After living together in the marriage relation most happily for a couple of years, Jackson industriously practicing his profession and rising rapidly in distinction, was surprised to learn that no divorce had been granted by the Legislature of Virginia, but only an act passed empowering the Court of Mercer county, Ky., where Robards lived, to impanel a jury to try the case and grant the petition upon legal proof. This Robards had delayed doing until after Jackson's intermarriage with his wife and when he himself had formed a marital engagement which he desired to consummate. So he brought suit, as authorized, in the Mercer Court on the ground of Mrs. Robards living with one Andrew Jackson, and on that ground obtained it,

In the winter of 1794 Mr. Jackson was again married to Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Hays and a Miss Boyd and some others of the family were present.

The General was devotedly attached to his wife. I find frequent allusion to her in his correspondence, always evincing anxiety for her health, comfort and happiness. The most stately, the most courtly of gentlemen, accustomed for many years to the best society, and polished in his manners to a degree which attracted the attention of thoroughbred people from abroad; his little homespun wife managing her household affairs, her kitchen, her dairy, her slaves; familiar with and kind to the highest and lowest, the most hospitable of women, even tendering her pipe to a guest as a token of her hospitality; rude, unpolished and unlettered, but faithful, tender and true, she was to him the dearest of human creatures.

"I knew Mrs. Jackson well," once remarked General William O. Butler, "and she was one of the best of women. Certainly a kinder-hearted soul never lived. It was interesting to observe the General when she was in his company. His eyes were constantly upon her, and he seemed to anticipate her every wish."

Mrs. Jackson died very suddenly of heart disease shortly after the General's election to the Presidency. This ailment had been aggravated by the cruel aspersions of her character in the newspapers and the flaming indignation of the General in consequence, chafing for, but denied as he was the opportunity of avenging her. She was frequently seen weeping on this account. She had never desired the General's candidacy.—When informed of his election she simply remarked: "Well, for Mr. Jackson's sake I am glad of it, but for myself I am not."

Her death occurred in December, 1828. She was attending her domestic duties as usual, apparently in tolerable health, when she suddenly uttered a loud shriek, placed her hand upon her bosom and sunk fainting and struggling for breath into a chair. The General, who was in an adjoining field, was summoned and servants were despatched for medical assistance. He had long apprehended such an attack and was greatly agitated. Until her death, four days afterwards, he was constantly at her bedside. On the evening of the second day of her illness she appeared to be better, and insisted that the General should lie down, but he refused. Two more days of suffering and anxiety succeeded, he remaining with her still, her watchful and agonized attendant. A further change for the better and her tender protestations that he should take a little rest at length induced him to retire to an adjoining room. He had only partially disrobed when he heard her utter a long, inarticulate cry and immediately rushed to her. She was dead! He could not believe it. He ordered the doctor, who had constantly remained with her, to bleed her, but it was useless. When all signs of returning life were lost and preparations were making for her burial he requested in a choking voice that four blankets should be spread upon the table upon which she was to be laid out. "If she does come to," he pitifully exclaimed, "she would lie so hard upon it." He sat all night long by the corpse, with his face in his hands, inconsolable, and in the room all the next day the picture of despair.

When visiting the Hermitage, in the summer of 1878, I copied, verbatim, from the marble slab which covered the remains of Mrs. Jackson, the following memorial:

HERE LIES THE REMAINS OF
MRS. RACHEL JACKSON,
Wife of President Jackson,
Who died the 22nd Dec., 1828,
Aged 61.

Her face was fair; her person pleasing; her temper amiable and her heart kind; she delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow-creatures and cultivated the divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods; to the poor she was a benefactor, to the rich an example, to the wretched a comfort, to the prosperous an ornament; her Piety was hand in hand with her benevolence and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do Good. A being so gentle and virtuous slander might wound but could not dishonor. Even death when he tore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the bosom of her god.

This inscription is believed to be the composition of Major Eaton. The stonecutter came as near spoiling it as he could.

Mrs. Jackson's portrait hangs in the parlor of the Hermitage. It was painted by Earl, and presents a fair, buxom female of middle age, rather fantastically attired, but very goodly and pleasing withal. There is nothing in history or romance comparable to Jackson's devotion to this plain little woman. "She was my life and my stay," he was accustomed to say in speaking of her after her death. In making a disposition of his estate he one day remarked to a friend with whom he was consulting and was advised by him in certain matters that must have met the approval of his judgment, but after some moments' reflection he sadly remarked:—"No, it cannot be. She" (pointing towards the garden) "would not be pleased with it, and, dead though she is, her wishes to me are law."

Mr. N. P. Trist, who was for a while the private secretary to the General when President relates the following:

"One evening after I parted with him for the night, revolving over the directions he had given about some letters I was to prepare, one point occurred on which I was not perfectly satisfied as to what those directions had been. As the letters were to be sent off early next morning, I returned to his chamber door, and, tapping gently, in order not to awake him if he had got to sleep, my tap was answered by "Come in." He was undressed, but not yet in bed, as I supposed he must be by that time. He was sitting at the little table, with his wife's miniature—a very large one, then for the first time seen by me—before him, propped up against some books, and between him and this picture lay an open book, which bore the marks of long use. This book, as I afterwards learned, was her prayer-book. The miniature he always wore next to his heart, suspended round his neck by a strong black cord. The last thing he did every night before lying down to rest was to read in that book with that picture under his eyes."

THE PAPER BOOM.—An exchange takes the bull by the horns in this way: "If printing paper continues to advance, the newspapers will be forced to use common white satin with plain gilt border instead. They will very much dislike to resort to so cheap a substitute, but when rag print puts on a pair of telegraph climbers and the paper men plunge their thumbs into the armholes of their vests and ask what you are going to do about it, something must be done, and it is to be hoped the reading public will gracefully submit to having their newspapers printed on so inexpensive material until these bloated straw stack and rag-bag holders can be driven to the wall, and publishers return to the use of paper. We're in for breaking down the giant monopoly, and if it becomes necessary to print the paper on a bleached rubber blanket and have men go around and hold it up while people read it, we shall not shrink from our duty when volunteers are called for. Ladies who rely on newspapers for the raw material for bustles, and boys who hold diplomas for superiority in the art of decorating the ceiling with spit-balls while the teacher is drawing the map of an algebra on the blackboard, are invited to join this boom."

HOW FRANKLIN WAS CURED.—Somebody has unearthed the following interesting reminiscence: When Benjamin Franklin was a lad he began to study philosophy, and soon became fond of applying technical names to common objects. One evening, when he had mentioned to his father that he had swallowed some acephalous mollusks, the old man was much alarmed, and, suddenly seizing him, called loudly for help. Mrs. Franklin came with warm water, and the old man rushed in with the garden pump. They forced half a gallon down Benjamin's throat, then held him by the heels over the edge of the porch, and shook him while the old man said, "If we don't get them things out of Benny he will be pizened, sure!" When they were out, and Benjamin explained that the articles referred to were oysters, his father fondled him for an hour with a trunk-strap for scaring the family. Ever afterward Franklin's language was marvelously simple and explicit.

A NAUGHTY BIRD.—Another parrot story, and a true one. We all know the bird's propensity for picking up new phrases. A worthy deacon owned a parrot which had been brought up in the family. It had never heard aught but proper language, and always being present at family prayers and learning many scraps of hyms and prayers, would at times reverently "exhort" its hearers, and was nicknamed "pious Poll." One dark, rainy night the deacon started out with Poll safely sheltered within the breast of his overcoat, to exhibit her to some of his friends. As he walked along he struck his pet corn against a sharp stone; in the anguish of the moment he gave vent to an exclamation the reverse of pious. Arrived at the friend's house Poll was asked to "lead them in prayer," when cocking her head on one side, with a knowing look at the poor deacon, Poll croaked out: "D——n that stone!"

A MOVING APPEAL.—Once upon a time the mule, without having received an invitation, attended a convention of animals that was called for the purpose of discussing the best methods of family government. "What do you know about all of this?" asked the president, tauntingly; "have you ever raised any children?" The mule wept. "Ah no," he said, "I have never raised anything but full-grown men; but land of the pilgrim! you should see how I raised them—you should see me raise a man that weighs as much as David Davis." Upon a rising vote the mule was immediately elected financial secretary, with power to send for persons and papers.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

MARY'S GOAT.

Mary had a William goat,
And he was black as jet;
He followed Mary 'round all day,
And liked her? you just bet!

He went with her to school one day;
The teacher kicked him out;
It made the children grin, you know,
To have that goat about.

But though old Whack'em kicked him out,
Yet still he lingered near;
He waited just outside the door
Till Whack'em did appear.

Then William ran to meet the man—
He ran his level best;
He met him just behind, you know—
Down just below the vest.

Old Whack'em turned a somersault;
The goat stood on his head,
And Mary laughed herself so sick
She had to go to bed.

PERILS OF THE RAIL.

The following story was told during an interview held by a New York *World* reporter with two Erie engineers, now dead: "Did you ever hear Hughey Williamson tell of his adventure at Washingtonville on the Newburg branch?" asked Carpenter. Williamson is another know-no-danger runner, and is now on the road. Fisk selected him because of his courage to run the Chicago relief train. "Well," he went on to say, "that was a rarity, one that seldom occurs. Williamson was in Newburg when he was telegraphed to run to Greycourt to assist in pulling a big six-wheeler on the track that had run off a switch and could not get back herself, as they sometimes do, you know. Of course time was an important thing, as the engine that was off blocked up the westward bound track. He started from Newburg with nothing but his engine and a clear road; you can just bet he flew. He left the rails echoing behind like a never-ending waterfall. The station agents rushed to the door wild with fright, thinking it was a runaway engine, and nobody on it. At Saltsbury Mills, the population of which village is but a few feet from the track, the people rushed out of the houses utterly dismayed and unable to believe their own eyes. They thought it was a specter, which they could not describe so suddenly did it appear and as quickly vanish from sight. Over the Washingtonville, flats the gait was so rapid the telegraph poles looked like blades of grass, they were so thin. After turning the curve at the Washingtonville station Hughey espied a handcar full of track-hands, rails, etc. They had no sign of a flag out, and did not expect anything along. He immediately concluded that he could not stop in time, so he only blew his whistle to warn the men to jump off. There were a dozen of 'em and they had a wonderfully narrow escape. He picked up that hand-car, and sent 'em flyin' in the air in all directions. A low handcar with rails on it pointing right at you is the most dangerous thing that you can possibly hit, but the rails this time instead of piercing the boiler and engine swerved off and did little injury. The dinner-kettles

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - MARCH 19, 1880.

THE Democratic State Committee met at Pittsburgh yesterday to fix upon the time and place for holding the next State convention, but what decision was reached cannot be announced by us until next week.

WE have received from Hon. Wm. A. Wallace a printed copy of the several letters addressed by him to the Democratic members of the sub-Committee of the Judicary Committee of the U. S. Senate, which reported in favor of the appointment of James N. Kerns as Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. These letters throw new light on the subject and seem to exonerate Mr. Wallace from all blame in the premises. We shall publish the letters next week.

A BOY in New Castle, Lawrence county, this State, named Lewis Walther, only twelve years old, bids fair to eclipse Capt. Bogardus, Carver, and others of national reputation, in their skill at shooting glass balls in the air. The New Castle *Courant* says that on a recent occasion Walther, with his little Remington rifle, shot at *fifty-five* glass balls thrown in the air, and that *forty-six* of the shots took effect. His most remarkable feat, says the same paper, was the striking of *eight* glass marbles out of *twelve* shots, the marbles, but little larger than a rifle ball, being thrown by the boy's father, and shot at while in mid air.

SOME of the advocates of Grant's election to a third term base it upon the plea that it would give him an opportunity to "retrieve the mistakes" of his previous eight years of maladministration. This is the exact counterpart of the story of the discharged locomotive engineer who applied to be re-instated in his position, on the ground that he had tried twice to make two trains pass each other on the same track and had satisfied himself that it couldn't be done. His peculiar reason did not, however, produce the desired effect on the appointing power of the road, any more than this flimsy logic of Grant's backers will convince the American people that he should be restored to the office he so shamelessly abused, even if he should be forced upon the Republican party as its candidate by the Chicago convention.

IT is said that a woman is never at a loss for a reason for anything she may take a notion to do, and here is a case in point: A couple of weeks ago Rev. Henry W. Richardson, a Methodist clergyman of Sea Cliff, Long Island, eloped with his wife's sister, named Lizzie Lowther, a comely young woman of 19. The fugitive husband and the girl were tracked by the police and arrested on a steamer in the harbor of New York, on which they had taken passage for Galveston, Texas. When Richardson and the runaway girl were confronted by Mrs. Richardson, who did not hesitate to give them a piece of her mind, she asked Lizzie why she had committed such an act and received the reply, "*Because I wanted to!*"—that and nothing more. This was all that lovely Lizzie Lowther had to say in extenuation of her offence of having eloped with her sister's husband. It was both brief and emphatic, and like Mercutio's wound, though not as deep as a well nor as wide as a barn door, "it was enough."

ROSCOE CONKLING lives in Utica, and Horatio Seymour resides on his farm a little over a mile from the limits of the same city. It is a well attested fact that Conkling is personally the most unpopular person to be met with on the streets of Utica. He is proud, haughty and imperious, with little, if any, of the milk of human kindness in his veins—wrapped up in his own self-importance, a world unto himself. On the other hand, Seymour is the most popular and respected man who walks the avenues of Utica. All ages and all conditions in life—men, woman and children—respect and honor him, and for each of whom he has always a kind and pleasant word. Conkling could never be elected to the Presidency, even if he was held up by the unanimous nomination of his party, while Seymour has only to give his consent in order to render his calling and election sure. What a wide difference there is in the estimation in which these two brothers-in-law are held, not only by their own people, but by the people of the whole country.

OWING to the unexpected and now rapidly approaching dissolution of Parliament, to be followed in April by a new election, Mr. Parnell sailed from New York on yesterday week for Ireland. He will return in May and during his absence Mr. Dillon, who came to this country with him, will fill his place in collecting money and provisions for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland. Mr. Parnell represents Meath, the richest county in Ireland, in Parliament, and as the government party will make a determined effort to defeat his re-election, it is necessary for him to be at home to see after his political interests. He says that he feels entirely confident of success. He was escorted from his hotel to the steamer by a part of the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment, with Colonel Cavanagh at its head. In the saloon of the steamer an address was presented to him on behalf of the original Committee of Reception, to which Mr. Parnell replied as follows:

"I wish to express my deepest gratitude for your kindness in presenting me with this address and for the kind words with which it is accompanied. I also wish to express my obligations to the inhabitants of this vast continent for the generous and kindly way in which they have received Mr. Dillon and myself through the length and breadth of the land. I certainly expected to succeed in America. I certainly believed that the cause of Ireland would meet here with affectionate and kindly welcome, but I did not expect this extraordinary outpouring of feeling which we have experienced in every part of this country. It was to me as unexpected as it was pleasing. I desire to take this last opportunity which presents itself to me upon leaving these shores to express my obligations both to you and to the people of this country for their magnificent and generous hospitality to myself personally, and for the sympathies extended to the cause of suffering Ireland."

How the People's Money is Spent.

If it were possible to do so, a copy of the report of Auditor General Schell for the year ending November 30, 1879, ought to be placed in the hands of every taxpayer in the State. They would learn from the details of the report how their money is squandered at Harrisburg, and how the public treasury is systematically plundered. The last session of the Senate cost the State $146,708.92, and that of the House $420,568.99. Of the cost of the Senate more than one-half, or $81,585.40, was on account of the members' salaries, while the salaries of the House amounted to $325,883.42.—The officers and employes of the Senate were paid $43,814.40, and the same class of persons in the House were paid $61,489.20. This was for a session of 150 days, at $10 per day, together with $100 for postage stamps—enough to last most of the members *ten* years—$25 for stationery, and twenty cents for each mile going to and returning from Harrisburg, although each member received a free pass before leaving home. One hundred days is the outside limit to which a session ought to extend, but just as long as members are paid $10 per day there will be no session short of 150 days. A sickly effort was made last winter to change the salary, but as nearly all of the then members want to get out of the treasury $1,700 for another session of 150 days next winter, of course no change was made.

In the Senate there were *six* pasters and folders, and a superintendent to boss them, each of whom was paid over $900, and in the House a boss and *ten* assistants received each the same amount of pay. They all cost the State about $17,000, when one-third the number could easily have done the work.

The amount paid the Supreme Court judges, Common Pleas judges, Orphans' Court judges, and associate judges was $439,676.58, or nearly half a million of dollars. The public printing and binding for the year, including paper, cost the enormous sum of $260,359.83, and for publishing that swindling document called the *Legislative Record*, $24,860.64 was filched out of the State Treasury. For taking care of the Public Buildings and a few acres of ground the Superintendent and his horde of assistants were paid nearly $20,000. The repairs to the Governor's house footed up $9,119.75. The advertising for stationery for the Senate and House reached the modest sum of $14,785.26. Our State army, called the National Guard, received from the Treasury $171,222.48, while the common schools went begging for their constitutional appropriation. The men who are conducting the Geological Survey raided the treasury to the extent of $47,000, and we discover that Harry White's good friend, the ubiquitous and handy Col. James Worrall, is booked for the neat sum of $8,400 as Commissioner of the boundary line between this State and New York, and between this State, Ohio and Western Virginia. W. M. Gray got $1,279.34 for brooms, buckets, soap, etc., for the session of the Senate for 1879, and also $635.50 for the year ending June 1, 1880, during which time there was no session. The same man was paid for brooms, buckets and soap for the House $1,426,25. The refurnishing of the Lieutenant Governor's room, which is done every year, was a big thing and cost $572.10. The notorious Sam Adams bossed this job, as he manages to boss most of the other steals about the capitol. $22 was paid for one office chair; $30 for two rocking chairs, and $150 for two *easy* chairs.

We could go on for an hour with the detail of similar swindles, but we will stop here. What is the people's remedy for this criminal waste of their money? It is the Legislature, but to expect that it will go resolutely and fearlessly to work and run the river of reform through this Augean stable, is to hope against hope—nothing but a delusion and a snare. Judging from their apathy and indifference, the people appear to like to be plundered, and will never have much difficulty in electing a Legislature that will gratify them to the top of their bent.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Pardons for the pardon of Charles B. Salter, Wm. H. Kemble, Jesse R. Crawford, William F. Rumberger and Emil J. Petroff, in the cases respectively against them in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county for corrupt solicitation.

On Monday of last week, Charles B. Salter, William H. Kemble, Jesse R. Crawford and Wm. F. Rumberger filed pleas of "guilty" to true bills of indictment against each of them for corrupt solicitation returned by the Grand Jury of Dauphin county. On the following Thursday, Emil J. Petroff was found guilty by a jury of the same crime, and on last Friday, the day following his conviction, the notice at the head of this article appeared in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. The Board of pardons meets to-day (Tuesday), and the next regular session will take place four weeks hence. The evident intention of Kemble & Co. is to make application to the Board to-day for a *special* session on Monday, the 29th of this month, the day fixed by the Court for sentence, which will allow of the ten days' public notice required by the rules of the Board, and enable the cases to be heard and disposed of on that day, provided the members of the Board are willing to assume so tremendous a responsibility. If three members of the Board recommend a pardon on the 29th, the Governor must have the document ready *on that day*, in order to save the defendants from going to prison, where Judge Pearson is bound by the law to send them. It has been boldly asserted that a complete understanding exists between Kemble & Co. and the Pardon Board. It is perfectly idle, however, to discuss that question, since the action of the Board can alone prove or disprove it. If the Board agrees to-day to hold a session on the 29th, then it is easy to conjecture what will take place at that time. Whether Gov. Hoyt will have the pardons ready for delivery, and thus consummate the outrage against public decency and violated law, can only be determined by the event. The publication of this notice before sentence has been passed is without a parallel, and shows an amount of cool and calculating impudence, even in this age of universal cheek, which almost commands the profound admiration of even honest men.

The Case of Fitz John Porter.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Sun*, in its comments on the case of Fitz John Porter, should remember that the original trial was generally looked upon at the time, by decent people who knew the facts, as one of the very scurviest of all the scurvy acts of military injustice of which the infamous Stanton and the not less infamous Holt had then been guilty. Holt was a narrow-minded, a bitter and unscrupulous Kentucky partisan, driven out of office in Mississippi for his blood-hirstiness, who had been made the Judge Advocate-General of the War Office, and was about as fit to hold such an office as Scroggs and Jeffreys. Stanton was a flatterer who tried to stand well with President Buchanan after the election of November, 1860, and so long as there were Executive drippings for his little pan. When Buchanan was at an end Stanton turned upon his former companions and allies. The accusation of Porter and his trial were political operations throughout. The person really aimed at in the Porter prosecution was not Porter but McClellan, whom Stanton and Holt did not dare accuse and try. The trial took place when the rivalries, jealousies and animosities in the Union army were at their whitest heat, and when the time-serving and truculent Stanton was the convenient fountain-head of promotions and brevets on the one hand, and of disgrace and danger on the other hand. Holt, as Judge Advocate-General, was the public prosecutor in court-martials as the representative of the President, and at the same time the official adviser of the Court. Holt threw himself into the trial and the effort to convict Porter with the ferocity of a French legal subaltern. Under the law and the rules of the War Office then in force the Judge Advocate-General was required to present the facts of the case to the President when the proceedings were laid before him for his approval or disapproval. Holt's report of the facts, instead of being a judicial exposition, was more partisan than the speech before the Court. President Lincoln, whom Stanten and Holt both despised and hated, had not the time to carefully weigh the testimony piece by piece. He had to confide in somebody. Stanton and Holt harried and bullied him into an approval of the sentence. Stanton threatened him with an exposure of his domestic difficulties if he hesitated. The prosecution of Porter had been set afoot in order to get in a foul blow against McClellan, as we have said, under the form of military judicature. The wretched Stanton and the not less wretched Holt were both prosecutors and judges. Nearly a generation afterwards, when new and complete evidence has been obtained, and when the War Office is in possession of all the facts, a new trial has been ordered by President Hayes. Three of the best and bravest of the general officers of the army have been ordered to sit as judges. The Government has assigned its most capable Judge Advocate to the prosecution. The trial has been a patient, a thorough and a public trial. The Court has found unanimously that the first sentence was unjust, and therefore unlawful. The Republican leaders have thereupon decided that resistance to a Congressional recognition of the military judgment of a military court is to be made a party measure. What do decent Republicans think of this? And how long are such things to be tolerated in a country calling itself Christian and civilized?—*New York World.*

A PORTRAIT OUT OF PLACE.—At the banquet given to Gen. Grant in the city of Mexico by American residents, among the decorations of the hall was a portrait of George Washington.

This portrait was entirely out of place at a dinner to Gen. Grant. Almost everywhere in the presence of American citizens it would be appropriate. But Grant is the only President we have ever had who has been found wanting in respect and appreciation for the character of Washington. He is the first and only incumbent of the office of Executive Chief Magistrate who has refused to follow Washington's example and lay it finally down at the end of eight years.

It is this high example of Washington, followed, as it has been, by his illustrious successors, that now stands in the way of Grant's selfish and insatiable ambition. Yes, the portrait of the Father of his Country was wholly out of place. Grant must hate the sight of those grand majestic features as he does the example which limits the Presidency to eight years.

It is perhaps the first time the portrait of Washington was ever placed in a public hall to be dishonored.—*N. Y. Sun.*

CHAS. CATHCART TAYLOR, city editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, died on Sunday from the effects of a pistol shot discharged in mental aberration by his own hand. Taylor had been in ill health for two months, and his physical disorder was supplemented and aggravated by an accumulation of business troubles, which brought on a mental disturbance involving depression of spirits. Sunday morning he awoke, and though weak, proposed to accompany his wife to church. She persuaded him that he ought to sleep longer, and went down stairs to prepare some beef tea in the hope that it would strengthen him. While she was gone he fired the fatal shot. The remains were interred in Oakland cemetery, Washington, D. C.

GEN. A. H. COFFROTH.—The following strong endorsement well deserved is from a recent issue of the Altoona *Advance*: We desire to place on record our high estimation of the efforts of Congressman Coffroth to aid his constituents. For the last three months we have been endeavoring to get a soldier placed on the pension rolls. His claim has been hanging in the pigeon holes of the Pension office for seventeen years, owing largely to the ignorance of the agents, and the various laws which have been enacted to prevent justice to the soldier. We have finally succeeded, and our success was in a large measure due to the ability, pesistency and kindness with which Gen. Coffroth assisted us.

THE leading Italian newspaper, the *Diritto*, has a powerful editorial article on the "immensity of the danger" to republican institutions in America from the "terrible" preponderance of the Irish Catholic element. Inasmuch as the argument is built solely upon Mr. Froud's excited article in the *North American Review*, and the solitary illustration adduced is the granting of the House of Representatives to Mr. Parnell for a lecture on the Irish land question, which was attended by two out of 206 Representatives, the New York *World* beseeches Italian well-wishers not to fear, not to tremble—our life for theirs.

THE chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, James Black, of Lancaster, has issued a call for a national convention of that party to meet at Cleveland on the 17th of June, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. There will be no restriction in regard to sex in the selection of delegates to the convention.

WORKINGMEN.—Before you begin your heavy spring work, after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Speaker Randall says that Congress will get away by the middle of May.

—The oil producers' fund to the relief of Irish sufferers increases at the rate of 600 barrels a day.

—People in considerable numbers are leaving Clearfield and Centre counties to settle in Kansas.

—An old man named L. Tenant was found frozen to death on the plains 150 miles from Cheyenne.

—A child was born in West Alexandria, Washington county, a few days ago, with fully developed teeth.

—The youngest twins of the Hood orphans have been adopted by a lady and gentleman living in New York city.

—Colonel B. J. Chambers, of Texas, the Greenback candidate for Vice-President, is a wealthy lawyer who used to be a banker.

—Lawrence Shilling, a shoemaker residing on the Graffstown road, just outside the city of Lancaster, fell down stairs on Monday and broke his neck.

—Strawberries hawked about the streets in a blinding snow-storm, was the novel spectacle presented in Baltimore on Friday.

—Amy Spencer, colored, of Stafford county, Virginia, has been committed for killing her 12-year-old son by cruel and inhuman treatment.

—On Saturday there were eighty rafts tied up in the dam at Lock Haven awaiting a sufficient rise of water to carry them further down.

—There are two brothers and four sisters living near East Coventry, Chester county, whose ages range from sixty-five to eighty-three years.

—Adolphus McNitt, of Armagh township, Mifflin county, has a calf which, when seven weeks old, weighed 227 pounds, it being the heifer's first calf.

—William F. Taylor, aged 68, late Auditor of Public Accounts of Virginia, was found dead in his bed yesterday at Richmond. He died of heart disease.

—The expense of the removal of the Alexandrian obelisk to New York is to be borne by W. H. Vanderbilt, who is to pay $75,000 on its successful completion.

—A slab of wood marks the grave of Stonewall Jackson's mother, who was buried on an eminence seven hundred feet above the river at Hawk's Nest, Va.

—A disease known as the "black measles," is alarmingly prevalent in the country around Petersburg, Va., and has caused many sudden deaths during the last few days.

—Mr. R. A. Tilden, of Norwich, Conn., has a Durham bull calf, 4½ months old, weighing 469 pounds, which in 30 days gained 99 pounds in weight—an average of 3¼ pounds daily.

—Edwin Fair, a brother of the Nevada millionaire, James G. Fair, has arrived in this country from Ireland, where he was a renter paying an annual rent on eight acres of $5.50 per acre.

—Philadelphia has 555 churches or places of worship. Of these 96 are Methodist, 84 Episcopalian, 84 Presbyterian, 67 Baptist, 44 Catholic, 36 Lutheran, and 20 Reformed of several kinds.

—Harry Monroe, who hails from Troy, Pa., challenges George H. Wade, who claims to be the champion ocean swimmer of America, to swim one mile for $500 in Chautauqua Lake on July 4, 1880.

—Mr. Pemberton Pearson, of Uwchlan township, Chester county, is the owner of an ordinary bred cow, five years old, which has given birth to seven large calves, first one calf and three pairs of twins.

—The residence of Mr. Richard Johnson, a farmer near Dennison, Crawford county, Iowa, was burned, the other day, and two of his daughters perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and seven of their children had a narrow escape.

—Some time ago Miss Hester Parker, of Bangor, Me., pressed a number of very pretty autumn leaves and sent them to the Queen of Spain at Madrid. Recently, Miss Parker got an autograph letter from the Queen, acknowledging the receipt of the leaves.

—John McDermot, sentenced to Sing Sing from New York in 1873 for life, and who was known as "Praying John," from his devout and religious demeanor, attempted suicide on Friday last by thrusting his head into the furnace of the mess-room. He will probably die.

—A gentleman of means and reputation in Adrian, Mich., has taken oath before a justice of the peace that he has made the numbers come in rotation, although they had previously stood 13, 15, 14. He swears that he has done it, but has no inclination to undertake the job again.

—A hog measuring 9 feet in length, 7 feet 2 inches in girth, and weighing 1,137 pounds, dressed, has been on exhibition at the Continental Market, near 32d street, New York. Before killing, the animal weighed 1,390 pounds. It came from Copake, Columbia county, New York.

—Cardinal McCloskey celebrated on Wednesday the thirty-sixth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopacy of the Roman Catholic church. He was consecrated in St. Patrick's (old) Cathedral, in Mott street, New York, on the 10th of March, 1844, as coadjutor to the late Archbishop Hughes.

—General Benjamin F. Butler lectured before a large audience in New York on Sunday evening for the benefit of the Irish relief fund. The lecture was delivered in Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth regiment, the subject being "The Irish Soldier in America."

—Mrs. Sarah Coorley, of Lancaster, who was convicted of conspiracy to marry a young lady to Dr. Eugene De Leon, who had a wife living in Harrisburg, was sentenced on Monday to imprisonment in the common jail of Lancaster county for a term of thirteen months and to pay a fine of $100.

—While Frederick Brinkman, a fireman on a freight train, was shoveling coal into the locomotive furnace, near Rohrerstown, on Friday night, one foot being on the engine and the other on the tank, the coupling between the engine and tank broke. As he fell Brinkman caught a chain and clinging to it saved his life. It is deemed miraculous that he should have escaped.

—There was a quiet marriage of dwarfs in Rochester on Sunday, "Colonel Reuben Steere, who is thirty-three years old and thirty-four inches high, being united to Miss Rebecca Ann Myers, second soprano of the Liliputian Opera Company, six years younger than her husband and one inch shorter. "Admiral" Dot, "General" Totman, Miss Jennie Quigley, and Miss Sadie Belton acted as groomsmen and bridesmaids.

—A life prisoner in the State Prison at Thomaston, Me., has made, with nothing but two knives, a calendar clock, which keeps accurate time, has a rooster which crows every hour, and 242 moving figures, among them companies of infantry and cavalry, which go through the full manual of arms.

—The Rev. J. McDade, of Cleveland, was sued by Lucy Jane Chumblin, a member of his church, for breach of promise to marry; but she failed to appear on the day appointed for the trial. The case was dismissed, and the pastor received a vote of confidence and the congratulations of his congregation. Now she comes out with a statement that he hired her to keep out of the way, and he has been arrested again.

—The St. Gothard tunnel, just perforated, is nine miles long—the longest in the world, but has taken the shortest time to finish. The Mount Cenis, 8 miles, was constructed in 13 years; Hoosac tunnel, Mass., 4¾ miles, in 11 years; St. Gothard, 7½ years. But in the latter enterprise the contractor had the advantage of new machinery and of dynamite, which was not much known or used in the boring of the Mount Cenis.

—In San Francisco, on Tuesday morning last, the Police Judge sentenced Dennis Kearney to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and to pay a fine of $1,000, for using incendiary language calculated to produce a breach of the peace. The magnitude of the sentence was a surprise to Kearney, who had expected to get off with a nominal punishment. It is probable he will take the case to the Supreme Court on a *habeas corpus*.

—A lawyer in Greenville, Miss., married, was divorced and remarried. "Having the misfortune," says the *Herald* of that city natively, "to lose his second wife by death, he and the first Mrs. M., who had not married again, met here a few months ago, and both, no doubt, concluded that they would be happier as one, especially as the fruit of their first marriage, a beautiful little girl, would be benefitted by their united love and care."

—Dr. Luther R. Dickinson, editor and proprietor of the *Planter and Farmer*, at Richmond, Va., has just been discovered to have been engaged for two years past in a systematic course of forgeries, aggregating about 28,000. He had forged the name of Jeter & Dickinson, of the *Religious Herald*, and his crime was only disclosed by the recent death of Rev. Dr. Jeter. Dickinson has fled, but has left behind a letter acknowledging his guilt.

—A colored woman named Patsy Shelton, who, it is claimed, had attained the ripe old age of 115 years, died recently, near Christianburg, Montgomery county, Va. She was raised by Mr. Lifus Shelton, of Patrick county, and was said to be a good woman and an obedient and faithful servant. She was also said to be fond of jainging in her old age the songs she had heard her master singing when he came back home after Cornwallis' invasion of Virginia.

—Miss Florence Seymark of Elizabeth City, N. C., arranged to elope with Jonathan Ivy, a young lawyer, at 7 o'clock Friday morning. He was to meet her at the gate in a buggy. Her father got wind of the affair on Thursday night, and went to Ivy's office and shot him in the shoulder. A servant informed Miss Seymark of the affair, and she fled from her room in her night clothes and joined her lover, and in this garb was married before the father discovered her absence.

—In the Hebrew synagague at Washington, on Sunday evening, Mr. Simon Wolf delivered a lecture on the theme, "Have we not all one Father?" in aid of the Irish relief fund. Mr. Wolf was introduced by Gen. James R. O'Beirne, secretary of the Irish relief executive committee. Addresses were also made by other members of the synagogne, by Rev. C. W. Dennison, a Protestant clergyman, and by prominent Irish citizens. "A fair amount" of money was realized.

—An elopement epidemic is wrecking society at Maryland's gay capital. Benjamin C. Payne, "a well-known and highly-respected citizen," has run away with Mrs. Della Small, who leaves behind a husband and two children. Matthew Mockabee, also "a well-known citizen," has disappeared with Miss Annie Coulbourne, "a handsome brunette, eighteen years of age," while the Rev. Charles Jacobs, colored, has left for parts unknown with Mrs. Carroll, the wife of a deacon.

—They have formed a Vigilance Committee in San Francisco to keep the Kearneyites from enforcing the laws against Chinese employed by corporations. Kearney has been arrested for making incendiary speeches. The Vigilance Committee notifies people that only two excuses will justify non-enlistment in their ranks, and these are old age and cowardice. The Pittsburgh *Post* thinks it would take a high joint commission to determine which is the law and order party out there just now.

—John Burcaw, a consumptive invalid, residing with Mrs. Hindman, a married sister, in Pittsburg, early Sunday morning went down stairs, slipped up to George Shaw, an old man who was sitting by the fire, placed a revolver to his cheek and fired, the ball striking the jawbone and glancing out at the nostril. Burcaw then returned to his bed and shot himself in the temple, but the ball glanced around and lodged above one of his eyes in the forehead. Burcaw thought Shaw was to attentive too his sister. His physician says he will die of consumption in a few days.

—For the first time in history a baby elephant was born in captivity on Wednesday of last week, and Philadelphia enjoys the distinction. At the old Ridge Avenue railway depot, Twenty-third and Ridge avenue, Cooper & Bailey's international show quarters its animals during the winter months, and there in the elephant house, at half-past 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, this most interesting of all elephants made her bow to her mammoth associates. The mother is doing remarkably well and the baby promises to become a bonanza.

—A flax mill at Frankfort, Indiana, exploded on Wednesday week, killing ten men. Following is a complete list of the killed: Monroe Webb, John H. Rogers, Eli Helmick, Scott Williams, Joseph Weismiller, Patrick Leahy, Thos. Crafton, John Hennisheld, Joe Eichenbery and Michael Shields. The bodies were mutilated almost beyond recognition, and were thrown fifty to one hundred yards distant. Rogers' head was blown entirely away; not a vestige of it could be found. Parts of the boiler were thrown three hundred yards away. The building and all the contents were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at from seven to ten thousand dollars. Insurance small.

—The Quebec *Mercury* says that on Monday night of last week two men, residing at Cape Blanc, on their way home from Montcalm ward across the Cove field, got upon a board which they tore from a fence to slide over the incline leading down toward the head of the Cove steps leading to Champlain street. So great was the velocity which they attained, however, that on nearing the edge of the cliff they were unable to stop themselves and were thrown over the precipice, from a height of over 150 feet, into a yard at the back of a house below. Xavier Drolet, one of the two, was very dangerously injured; the other, Victor Desnoyer, has also received several painful contusions.

—George Koehler was believed to have murdered a man at Cairo, Ill., but there was not a scrap of evidence against him, and for some time he was not even arrested. It was at length decided to entice him into inculpating himself. He was put into jail, in the same cell with a detective, who pretended to be a criminal and confessed many imaginary crimes to his companion under a solemn pledge of secrecy. He argued that almost any crime could be concealed, and thus gave the impression that he was wonderfully shrewd. Koehler fell into the trap, asked his advice and gave him a circumstantial account of the murder. The missing body was found where he said he had buried it, and it seems certain that he will be hanged on the evidence that he has himself provided.

JACOB RUTTER keeps a hotel at Intercourse, in Lancaster county. A short time ago a "rooster," while in search of a proper place for a nest for his hen, entered the bar-room and selected the end of a shelf behind the counter on which a clock stood. He then called in the hen, which, after due examination and cackling, laid her first egg. Mr. Rutter placed a box on the shelf, and the hen continued to lay eggs regularly in it until one day last week, when she settled down to the work of hatching them out. At latest accounts she was still on the nest, the noise made by the customers in the bar-room not appearing in the least to disturb her.

A PLAGUE OF GNATS.—The New Orleans *Democrat* of March 11 says:

The parishes of Ouachita, Richland and Caldwell have been visited by a plague which threatens grave injury to the crops from a gnat similar to the buffalo gnat, which have been visited these parishes in swarms during the daytime. They do not attack human beings, but assail horses, mules and cattle. The effect on the horses and mules has been to give them a colic and gravel, apparently poisoning the entire system, causing death in about six hours from the time they are attacked. The animals walk about apparently in great agony until they drop dead. Cattle are affected in a similar manner, only the effect is not so severe, but frequently causing the animals to rush into the streams and drown themselves.

This plague appeared first in Columbia, Caldwell parish, covering an area of about six miles. The area affected has gradually increased at the rate of about eight miles in twenty-four hours, until it has reached Bayou Macon and Tensas on the east, and as far north as Monroe and Bayville. The loss of stock has been simply frightful, and has for the present stopped all farming operations in the section affected, as four-fifths of the animals attacked die.

The losses in Caldwell parish will now reach $15,000, and the loss in Ouachita is not less than $7,000. The gnat resembles the ordinary house-fly, about half the size, black in color, wings large, extending beyond the body. No preventive has yet been found, except by stabling the stock and making smoke heaps. A large number of planters and farmers are in New Oleans renewing their supply of stock. The extent of this evil can be surmised from the statement that not a single plough is now running in the parish of Caldwell.

SECOND SIGHT AND THIRD TEETH.—The Norristown *Herald* says:

Mr. J. Perry Davis, a resident of the Fourth ward of this borough, is in the full enjoyment of the rare gift of second sight. He is now in his eighty-third year, but is remarkably active and able to undertake long and almost daily walks. His sight originally remained good rather longer than with most men, but at length failed with all the phenomena usual in advancing life, and for fifteen years he was obliged to use convex glasses. At length he found great difficulty in obtaining spectacles to suit him. They seemed to hinder rather than help his sight, and, to his own surprise, he found the power of his eyes returning. For several years he has discarded glasses altogether, and is now able to read the finest print used in daily newspapers with perfect ease. He has always enjoyed good health, and the original failure of his sight cannot be attributed to any disease.

Fortunate as Mr. Davis has been, Mrs. Davis enjoys a still more remarkable piece of good fortune. She is now in her seventy-seventh year. About the usual age her teeth began to fall and she finally lost them all. In the summer of 1878 she began to be troubled with pain in the upper jaw, and soon a full third set of teeth made their appearance. They grew to the usual size and have since remained firm and in good condition, but no new teeth appeared in the lower jaw.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN KANSAS.—I have for sale the Northwest Quarter of Section 12, Township 15, Range 3, 160 acres, lying just four miles due south of Salina; all the choicest of bottom land; every foot can be plowed; 120 acres under cultivation; 20 acres of fine pasture; post and board fence; osage orange hedge inside of fence; garden fenced; choice fruit; cottonwood (poplar) grove on north side; two wells of splendid water; good cistern; a two story frame house, 22x28, and a kitchen, 18x24, well built and in excellent repair; stone milk house, granaries, corn crib, stabling for eight horses, &c. There are 80 acres in winter wheat, which goes with the place. This farm is in a very fine state of cultivation, and is in one of the very best neighborhoods in the country. Price, $6,500; $4,000 cash, balance in three equal annual payments, with interest. In writing about this farm please refer to it as No. 552, on Saline county map in the FREEMAN office, on which this farm is marked with red ink.

WM. R. GEIS,
Land Agent, Salina, Ks.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A dispatch from Waynesville, O., gives the following particulars of a terrible murder committed in that place on Sunday last. The dispatch says:

Gideon Carson and his wife have been living during the past winter in an old school house on the outskirts of the village, in most abject poverty, the ills of which have been intensified by Carson's intemperance and bad health. At six o'clock this evening a young man, who wanted Mrs. Carson to do some washing to-morrow, rapped at the door. No response being made, he entered and found the room in utter confusion. Mrs. Carson lay dead on the front part of the bed. A portion of her left cheek was entirely cut off and was chopped fine in a bowl. She had apparently been murdered with a hatchet. A coroner was called, when it was found that the dead woman was entirely nude, being covered only with a bed-tick, and that her husband was lying in a drunken stupor on the back part of the bed. He was taken to jail, where he aroused sufficiently to say that he knew that his wife was dead, that she was killed about one o'clock, and that he did not know who did it.—Carson is between fifty and sixty years of age and has been a highly respected man, but during the past few years has been drinking heavily. He has been known to be very violent in temper when intoxicated.

ACCUSED OF MURDERING HIS MOTHER.—A dispatch from Norwich, N. Y., dated March 14th, says:

Mrs. Mary E. Griffing was found in her house early yesterday morning dead and horribly burned. She was a sister of Hon. John A. Conkling, a cousin of Senator Conkling. Living in the house was her son, a young man of twenty-two, her mother and Miss Kate Conkling, another cousin of the Senator. The family possessed a large fortune, which Jasper R. Griffing, the son, was expected to inherit. His character was not of the best and his life had been a dissipated one. A few days ago, having $900 to his credit in a Binghamton bank, he went to Auburn upon a debauch. Every dollar of the account was soon exhausted, but he continued to draw on the bank, and when the checks came back protested he returned to his mother at Norwich for another supply. On Friday night Mrs. Griffing retired leaving a lamp burning in her room. During the night a terrible scream was heard. The oil of the lamp was blazing on her pillow. Jasper had disappeared. A codicil had been executed to the widow's will during the afternoon. These facts led to the suspicion that Jasper was the murderer, having fired the bedding.

HOW TO REACH KANSAS.—Persons moving to the West should consult their own comfort by selecting the route by which there are sure connections in Union Depots, fast trains and comfortable cars. There is no line that can compare with the Pan Handle Route in these particulars. Two daily trains leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, via Pan Handle Route, which run through in many hours quicker time than by any other line, as follows:

Leave Pittsburg (city time.)	8:42 a. m.	11:47 p. m.
Arrive at St. Louis	7:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
" Kansas City	10:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
" Leavenworth	11:40 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
" Atchison	1:30 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
" St. Joseph	2:05 a. m.	12:00 p. m.

Prompt connections are made in Union Depots at points named for all land points. For further information, time tables, etc., address W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger Agent, Pan Handle Route, Columbus, Ohio.

THE Concordia, Kansas, *Enterprise* tells of a spring of water out there from which sugar is made. It says:

"We had a call last Thursday from Mr. H. T. Mills, now living on his new farm, northwest of Barr Oak. Mr. Mills produced for our inspection a syrup of sugar which he had made from water caught as it ran from a living spring on his place. The process of manufacture was similar to that by which maple sugar is produced from the sap of the maple tree, namely by boiling it down. This experiment was made last Sunday and the amount of sugar 'tried out' from three gallons of pure spring water was one and a half pounds. Mr. Mills had his attention called to the peculiar quality of the water of this spring by the fact that his cattle refused to drink it and then by personal tasting. Not satisfied with judging him to try the experiment of sugar making from such singular material with the result stated. We tasted the sugar—which has almost the identical appearance of maple—and were struck with its similarity of taste. There is enough difference, however, to convince one that it is not maple, but that it is an excellent quality of sugar."

THE Wilmington (Mass.) correspondent of the Boston *Journal* tells this remarkable story of a man charming a bird:

"Last Thursday Mr. Henry Sheldon, one of our Selectmen, had occasion to visit the Poor Farm. While talking to Charles Gowan, the Superintendent, he observed three partridges feeding on the ground and remarked to him: 'You see those birds; I am going to charm one of them.' The Superintendent jokingly replied, 'If you can do so I should like to present you with one.' Mr. Sheldon steadfastly fixed his eyes upon one of the three birds and advanced quietly towards it. The bird appeared to be greatly fascinated and, instead of flying away with its companions, remained upon the ground, steadily returning Mr. Sheldon's gaze, who advanced silently, laid his hand upon it and brought it to the house. Mr. Sheldon has never before charmed a bird, but when he saw the partridges he had an idea he could do so, having on several previous occasions charmed snakes. There can be no doubt that this is a most unusual and rare occurrence."

PROBABLY no one preparation has received so much praise from its patrons, nor is so deserving of commendation as Hall's Hair Renewer! We but echo the voice of the millions who have used it when we pronounce it *the best Hair Dressing in the world*. It stands unrivalled. Those who are affected with diseases of the scalp, accompanied with itching or irritation, find relief and renewal in this invaluable remedy. When the hair is inclined to fall off, a moderate use of the Renewer will strengthen the roots of the hair, and preserve it, and if it exhibits a tendency to turn gray it will restore the natural color.—*Fulton (Mo.) Telegraph.*

"The Best I Ever Knew Of."

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential citizen of Iowa City, writes: "I have had the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for several years, and have tried every remedy I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Shiloh's Vitalizer advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me. It is certainly the best remedy I ever knew of." Price, 75 cents. Sold by R. J. LLOYD, Druggist, Ebensburg. [9-19.—o.w.3m.]

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.—A marvelous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker-mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by R. J. LLOYD, Ebensburg.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

GRAND DEPOT

PHILADELPHIA.

All ladies know that it has not been easy to get First-Class Underwear in Philadelphia—we mean Muslin and Linen Underwear such as the French people indulge in. Excepting one of the old Chestnut-Street Houses, who have made it a specialty, others have kept Stocks made up principally of job lots that have usually, for some reason or other, been advertised as "bargains."

Desiring to answer the question so often asked by ladies "Why must we go to A.'s and elsewhere in New York for Underwear?" we have to say: You need not go, unless you choose to go on some other errand. The time is past for seeking other cities than Philadelphia

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1880.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

EVERYTHERE AND THE OTHER PLACE.

—Wall paper at Oatman's.

—For window shades go to Oatman's.

—New goods every day at M. L. Oatman's.

—Oranges and lemons just received by V. S. Barker & Bro.

—A. D. H.'s contributions are held over for future consideration.

—Large street lamps, worth $15, can be bought at Huntley's for $10.

—New styles of clothing for men and boys just received by V. S. Barker & Bro.

—Butter is as scarce as local items and local items just about as abundant as butter, this week.

—A six-light chandelier, worth every cent of $30, can be bought if bought soon for $12, at Huntley's.

—Eggs are down to ten cents per dozen and butter up to twenty-five cents per pound in this market.

—A clothes-wringer and wash-bench combined, well worth $10, can now be bought at Huntley's for $8.

—The largest stock and nicest styles of ladies' shoes and gaiters in town can be found at Oatman's.

—M. L. Oatman's is the place to buy your wall paper. He has the finest assortment in town and the most of it.

—"Blast that furnace!" has become a very common form of imprecation, so to speak, among iron men now-a-days.

—A young man named Jacob Arthur, aged about 20 years, died of diphtheria, in Franklin borough, on Monday last.

—Be wise; simply call on your druggist for "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," when you have a cold or cough. 25c. a bottle.

—The school teachers of Altoona will institute an institute on Monday next and keep it up until Thursday following.

—Six children of Mr. James B. Anthony, of Bell township, Clearfield county, recently died of diphtheria inside of one week.

—Appeals from assessments have consumed much of the valuable time of the Board of County Commissioners this week.

—Among the notable visitors to our town this week was Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, and Charles Ranstead, Esq., of Baltimore.

—A young man is wanted for room-mate in a private boarding house in Johnstown. Age, sex, color and condition of advertiser not stated.

—We are glad to learn that our friend Mr. Lew. Davis, of Cambria township, who has been ill for several days, is very decidedly on the recover.

—Our old friend Capt. Dan. Bradley is, we are sorry to learn, lying seriously ill at his home in Gallitzin, with but faint hopes for his recovery.

—The first of April next will witness many changes of residence in Ebensburg, as well as the removal from our midst of probably a dozen families.

—When the swallows homeward fly" is the time when Coughs and Colds begin to appear. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures every one. Price 25 cts.

—During the continuance of the snow, vast quantities of lumber were brought to town, and the yards in the neighborhood of the depot are filled to a greater capacity than at any other period during the winter.

—Rev. Father Boyle, pastor of the church of the Holy Name in this place, delivered a lecture in Pittsburg on the evening of St. Patrick's day, but just where or upon what subject we are not able to say at this writing.

—M. L. Oatman don't blow very much, but he is nevertheless getting away with all the other merchants on low prices and choice goods. As a consequence, he claims to be doing the biggest business in his line in Ebensburg.

—Mr. James C. Murray, surviving executor of Michael Murray, deceased, announces per advertisement and posters the sale by public outcry, on Monday afternoon, April 5th, of the farm of said decedent, situated in Cambria township.

—Our young friend John Tobin has stepped down and out of the telegraph tower at Gallitzin, where he was night operator, for the purpose of accepting a position in the Western Union telegraph office, Pittsburgh. Success attend him.

—If you have any painting to do it is well worth your while to go to the cheap cash store of V. S. Barker & Bro. and see their new samples of Averill's chemical paints, ready mixed for use—the cheapest and best paints in the market.

—The sale of the real estate of Peter Kayor, deceased, which has been advertised in our columns for nearly two months past, will take place on Wednesday, March 31st instead of on Monday, March 31st, as has been erroneously announced.

—Our good old friend and patron, Mr. James Doran, of Summerhill township, the venerable father of the well known Doran boys, had the misfortune the other day to fall from a ladder in his barn, a distance of about twelve feet, receiving some painful injuries.

—An old lady named Susan McCullough, who was born at Loretto, this county, in 1804, and who went to Pittsburgh with her uncle, Rev. Father Maguire, in 1817, died at the residence of her son, Michael Maguire, in the latter city, on Tuesday evening of last week.

—It is said that some of the friends of Andrew Malatt, the colored man convicted in our county court week before last of murder in the second degree, and subsequently sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, will present an application for his release to the Pardon Board at its next meeting.

—If you see a boy of tender years approach you with a pass-book in his hand, beware of him. It's a subscription for a new base ball club, including the purchase not only of balls and bats, but also of uniforms. From present indications, there will be twenty fully equipped clubs in our town next summer.

☞—The rumor prevailed here yesterday that Mr. Daniel O'Harra, of Munster township, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, had died the day previous, but the rumor lacks confirmation, and we are inclined to think that it is premature, to say the least. We trust so, anyhow, and still hope for his recovery.

—Mr. John Fitzharris, erst of Ebensburg, now of Hollidaysburg, is said to have run a race with a big mule in that place on Friday last. The stakes were $50 a side and the distance 100 yards and return. The mule won, and another race for $100 a side was agreed upon. Fun of that kind Fitzharris exactly.

—The Pittsburg *Dispatch* dubs Ebensburg the smart town of the country, because, forsooth, our neighbor of the *Herald* says that the inventor of the "Gem Puzzle," 13-14-15, "will have to get up something more puzzling, as our citizens experienced but very little trouble in placing the numbers in the right position."

—We believe we are a couple of weeks behind time in announcing the fact that a young man in Susquehanna township, this county, actually run down and captured a full grown fox—provided, of course, the story is true. The fox, we presume, was a red one, but the name of the young man is Gray—Andrew Gray.

—The Carrolltown *News* gives the people of Ebensburg to understand that they are as much interested in a broad gauge as they are in a narrow gauge railroad from this place to Cherrytree, and although there is nobody here who seems to behold it in those optics, the fact that the *News* says so is evidence sufficient that it is so.

—Mrs. Sarah Wolff, of Summerhill township, was considerably bruised about the head and body the other day by being thrown from a horse, and Mrs. Catharine Sloan, an old lady living in the same township, was seriously and it may be fatally injured about the same time by a horse she was riding lying down and rolling upon her.

—The fact that vertigo did go for District Attorney Rose to some extent last week, and that it was accompanied by the sick headache, to which he is subject, as well as the other fact that his brother, Wesley J. Rose, is just recovering from a severe sickness, only makes more apparent the truth of the adage, that "There is no Rose without a thorn."

—Forty years ago, and before a uniform rate of postage was established, it was necessary for a postmaster to be familiar with arithmetic and geography. A letter then sent a distance of 30 miles or less was charged 6¼ cents; from 30 to 80 miles, 10 cents; from 80 to 150 miles, 12½ cents; from 150 to 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents.

—If to Barker & Son you are indebted at all, now is the time to give them a call, as they announce in a card, which can elsewhere be found, that the firm's been dissolved and they're looking around for the parties who owe them, and who had better, they say, march up and settle before the first day of May. See advertisement in another column to-day.

—Mr. Asaph Kirk, an old and esteemed citizen of Penn township, Clearfield county, was thrown from a buggy and down a steep embankment, on Wednesday forenoon of last week, in consequence of his horse suddenly shying, breaking his collar bone in two places and fracturing two of his ribs. Owing to his advanced age, nearly 70 years, it is feared that the old gentleman cannot recover.

—T. W. Dick, Esq., Secretary of the Cambria County Fire Insurance Company, tells us that the assessments lately levied on persons insured in that concern are rapidly flowing in. When it is remembered that the Cambria is twenty-four years old and that this is only the sixth assessment levied, it is not strange that a prompt response should follow the late demand for funds to liquidate losses.

—Shadrach Rees, of Logantown, Blair county, was arrested last Monday on suspicion of having, on or about the 20th of October, 1879, set fire to and totally destroyed a barn belonging to Mr. Wm. Coleman, of Logan township. The charges is based on the alleged admission by Rees that he received forty dollars for setting the building on fire—all which, however, Rees declares to be false.

—Besides the deaths of two of the oldest citizens of Cambria county, of which mention is made in our obituary department to-day, we learn of the demise of another venerable and well known citizen, Mr. Hugh McCormick, of Gallitzin, which occurred on Tuesday last. The deceased was an honest man and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. May his soul rest in peace. Obituary next week, if furnished.

—We are glad to learn that our old friend, James Condon, Esq., of Summitville, who has been confined to his room for several months past, suffering from the effects of a paralytic stroke, or some such unwelcome intruder, is greatly improved in health, and the hope is entertained that when the warm weather comes again he will be able to get out and enjoy the balmy sunshine. That such may prove to be the case is our earnest wish.

—A miner whose name is not stated had both of his legs cut off by the cars at Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, on Tuesday morning last. He was attempting at the time to get on a moving freight train, but his hold slipping he fell under the wheels with the sad result noted. The injured man was out of money and was stealing a ride when the accident happened. His mother, who resides in Schuylkill county, was telegraphed for.

—Both legs of the young man Miles Buck, whose injury in the Altoona yard is noted in another item, had to be amputated a short distance above the ankles, after which, as we learn from the *Tribune*, he was taken on a special train to his step-mother's residence, a mile east of Tipton, but when she saw his condition the heartless wretch refused him admission to the house. He was then put on the train again and taken to his sister's home in Graterville.

—An exchange pointedly remarks, and what it says is just as applicable to this place as to any other, that "the boy who doesn't leap over seven hitching-posts, kick a lame dog, snatch a handful of beans in front of every grocery store, knock over a box or two, and work the handle of every pump on the sidewalk, yell 'Whoa, Emma!' or hit somebody with a stone or snow-ball on his way home from school, is either lazy or doesn't feel well."

—The Curwensville *Times* says that a woman named Hunchbarger, who resides on Anderson creek mill, along the Luthersburg pike, in that county (Clearfield), gave birth a few days ago to a child which has no palate, has only one nostril, and is minus the upper lip. Notwithstanding all these deformities, the child is seemingly as healthy and lively as any fully developed infant.

—The Central Pennsylvania M. E. Conference, which was in session in Altoona during a portion of the past and present week, has selected the following delegates to the General Conference: Revs. W. W. Evans, S. C. Swallow, J. C. Clarke, D. S. Monroe, F. B. Riddle; Alternates, Revs. T. Mitchell, J. J. Pearce. The Lay Conference elected as delegates Dr. Hugh Pitcairn and G. M. Shoop; Lay Alternates, J. Sunde, J. Boyton.

—A young stallion and bull occupying adjoining stalls in the stable of Mr. Ed. Dysart, at Tipton, Blair county, engaged in moral combat the other day, and the result was the goring to death of the former by the latter. The horse, it seems, had reached over and nipped the bull with his teeth, whereupon the infuriated bovine broke loose from his fastenings and gave the horse a punch in the side with his horns, inflicting injuries which caused death soon after.

—Some dastardly wretch who deserves hanging attempted to wreck the Fast Line west on the P. R. R., on Thursday night of last week, near Nineveh, Westmoreland county, by spiking a two inch plank across the track. The fact that the plank was a pine one and that it was crushed to splinters, is all that saved the train from being thrown from the track and possibly wrecked. Suspicion points to a certain individual but so far as heard from he has not been arrested.

—Dr. James King, one of the oldest physicians of Pittsburgh, and whom we well remember as a resident of Hollidaysburg during our boyhood days, died suddenly of apoplexy, last Thursday morning, aged 65 years. He was Surgeon General of the State under Governor Curtin, serving in that capacity till near the close of the war. Dr. King was born in Bedford, January 18, 1815. He stood in the front rank of his profession, and was a conscientious Christian man.

—Our typographical friend John D. Devlin, of Conemaugh borough, who by the way is one of the most active and reliable young Democrats in Cambria county, paid us a pop visit on Tuesday last. John has been elected treasurer of a new organization recently formed among the young Democrats of Johnstown and vicinity, and in that as in all other positions, among the rest that of carpenter and house-builder, in which he is at present engaged, he will not fail to give a good account of himself.

—A full blooded Durham bull owned by Mr. Lewis Boland, of Barr township, this county, was killed by a falling tree during the severe wind storm of week before last. The bull was a young animal and greatly valued by its owner, who, by the way has, within the last few months lost a fine young stallion and a valuable steer in much the same way—the former having impaled himself on a snag while attempting to leaping a ditch, and the latter having been kicked to death by one of Mr. Boland's horses.

—Miles Buck, a young man who had just been put to work as a freight brakeman on the P. R. R., had one of his legs cut off at the ankle, and the other one terribly mangled, in the Altoona yard about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, he having slipped and fell under the train while putting a brake on one of the cars. He was carried to the office of the company's surgeon, where his injuries were promptly attended to, but such was his condition that no hopes were entertained for his recovery. His home is in Tyrone.

—Mr. Christian Snyder, who died in Jackson township, on the 3d inst., as noticed in these column last week, was born in Huntingdon county on the 8d of July, 1807. He was married on the 4th of March, 1830, and consequently, if he had lived, the 4th of March, 1880, would have been the anniversary of his golden wedding. He moved to this county about thirty-seven years ago, and settled on a farm in Jackson township, where he resided until the time of his death. He was a consistent member of the Dunkard Church.

—Gen. Coffroth has occupied his seat in the House of Representatives at Washington since Monday last, from which he had been detained during the previous week by an acute attack of quinsy, and not pneumonia, as heretofore stated. Having been there many a time and oft, we know just what the quinsy is, and therefore can sympathize with our excellent and attentive representative, who is always so prompt in looking after the interests of his constituents that for their sake, as well as his own, he deserves to escape all the ills that flesh is heir to.

—It has been an open secret for some time past that ex-Deputy Sheriff H. A. Shoemaker, of this place, was and is casting wistful glances in the direction of the Democratic nomination for Prothonetary, but it is only this week he requested us to announce the fact through the columns of the FREEMAN. There is no element necessary to the performance of the duties of the position to which he aspires that Harry does not possess in an eminent degree, and if he don't make his calling and election sure it will not be for a lack of untiring efforts on his own part.

—Brother Pitcairn, of the Altoona *Tribune*, has resigned all his right, title and interest in the prefix of "Mr." and has instead assumed the affix of "M. D.," which he has honorably won by a thorough course of studies at Jefferson College and at the Hanneman School, Philadelphia, from which institutions he graduated the other day with flying colors, the examining professor being so well pleased with his attainments that he took occasion to commend him in the highest terms. So here's success to the Doctor whose name is Pitcairn, and may he great fame and an immense fortune earn.

—On Tuesday last, Messrs. John Wagner, Wm. W. Saupp and Thaddeus Conrad, of Chest Springs, concluded negotiations for the purchase of all the timber, covering an area comprising between sixty and one hundred acres, on a tract of land owned and occupied by Mr. Thos. L. Parrish, of Allegheny township, on the road leading from Loretto to Chest Springs. The consideration to be paid is $3,000, of which $700 has already changed hands, and the purpose of the purchasers is to put up a saw mill forthwith and convert the timber into lumber as speedily as possible.

—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death in Hollidaysburg, on the 12th inst., of Mrs. Eliza McMillan, nee Brotherlin, aged 73 years, 4 months and 8 days. Our recollection of the deceased lady dates back to our earliest boyhood, and well do we remember her many acts of kindness towards us, and especially the pleasure it afforded her when we, a poor boy, succeeded at a certain school examination in outstripping a more favored youth who was pitted against us. Deceased was an exemplary member of the Methodist Church and a true friend to the sick and distressed. Peace to her ashes.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* has taken a new departure, and now publishes a weekly paper altogether independent of its daily issue, though of course made up from the latter. Heretofore each week it has published five dailies and one weekly and daily combined, but hereafter there will be six dailies and one weekly issued from that office. We hope the new idea will prove a popular one, for although we differ from the *Tribune* politically, and don't take any stock in its reliability when it has a purpose to serve, we are free to say that it is a live paper in every sense of the word, and hence it is that we are glad to see it prosper.

—They kill an occasional wolf up in the wilds of Barr township and thereabout, if newspaper reports go for anything, which they don't so far as a recent story about a certain Mr. Brown is concerned. The last wolf killed in the near neighborhood of Ebensburg was captured in a trap on lands of Mr. John Hughes, (farmer,) one mile north of town, about the year 1848. It was hauled to town while yet alive, and formed a spectacle on which the inhabitants gazed with open-mouthed wonder. Since that date, no wolves have been reported nearer us than the Blacklick, four miles westward.

—The construction of a railroad from Johnstown to Somerset, which has been long mooted and frequently postponed, seems just now to be a fixed fact, Chief Engineer James L. Randolph, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having advertised for sealed proposals for the construction of the same. The new road, which is to connect with the B. & O. road at Somerset, will be thirty-seven miles in length, and will, it is estimated, cost $750,000, of which the Cambria Iron Company subscribes about one-half, the understanding being that they are to get their money back in the transportation of freight. The work is to be commenced next month and completed in October.

—The business boom seems to have struck Ebensburg at long and at last. At least, we judge so from the fact that a new bank has been established in our midst. Messrs. E. Roberts & Son, one of our oldest and most reliable mercantile firms, have completed arrangements for the opening of a bank in that portion of the residence of the senior Mr. Roberts which was formerly occupied as a parlor, and adjoining their store building. The room itself is one of the best appointed in town as regards location, while its interior arrangement probably cannot be excelled by any country bank in the State. The junior Mr. Roberts, whose first name is George H., will be cashier, and there is no doubt that all funds entrusted to his keeping will be safe as if locked up in the U. S. Treasury vaults at New York. The bank will probably throw open its doors to the public next Monday, and we can do nothing else than wish it success. Mr. Ed. Kittell, well known as an accurate accountant, will be chief clerk.

—Our board of County Commissioners, recognizing the fact that they have a heavy responsibility on their shoulders in the matter of the erection of a new Court House, have wisely concluded to make haste slowly. In furtherance of this idea, two of the number, Messrs. John Campbell and S. W. Davis, accompanied by their clerk, E. R. Dunegan, Esq., paid a visit last week to Hollidaysburg, to view the brag Court House there erected, and doubtless a journey to Indiana borough on the same quest will be another step in the programme. It seems to have been definitely decided that the new edifice shall occupy some part of the public grounds defaced by the present Court House, though the precise spot has not yet been located. That is manifestly the proper place for it, and whether it go twenty feet east or twenty feet south, more or less, of the old building, will make but little difference. What is wanted is a fount of justice of which, after its completion, it cannot be said by his honor Judge Dean or anybody else that "it is a disgrace to Cambria county."

—A stated meeting of the Dauntless Fire Company of Ebensburg was held last Monday evening. The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, in the absence of superior officers, and on motion, John L. Stough was required to fill the chair. The following named officers were then duly installed: Vice President, H. A. Englehart; Treasurer and Trustee, John L. Steugh; Trustee, Geo. W. Oatman; Secretary, Charles H. Latterner; Librarian, Jesse S. Bolsinger; Chief of Hook and Ladder, C. R. Myers; Assistant Chief Director, E. C. Parrish; Assistant Chief of Hose, Otis Lloyd. The remaining officers, elected a month ago, will be installed so soon as they put in an appearance. Geo. W. Oatman, on call for unfinished business, made an eloquent and patriotic speech regarding the proposed Fourth of July celebration; and, on motion, final action on the subject will be had at next stated meeting—the third Monday in April. This celebration is a foregone conclusion, and the only question is concerning the precise point which shall be honored by the outburst of patriotic enthusiasm. A request for a full attendance of members at the next meeting is desirable.

OUR LOCAL MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.—Subjoined is what the annual report of the Adjutant General for 1879 says of Cos. A and H, 12th Regiment, N. G. P., which regiment having been held at Braddock, Sept. 12, last: Co. A, Capt. Davis. Present, officers, 2; men, 52; total, 54. Absent—men, 7. Aggregate, 2 officers and 59 men—total 61. Percentage present, 88.05. Personal and general appearance, very good. Discipline and steadiness, very good. Condition of arms, superior. Books, how kept, good. Condition of inspection roll, superior. Company average, 91 4-10—which is the highest average in the regiment, and speaks volumes of praise for both officers and men of Co. A.

Co. H, Wilmore, Capt. Morrell. Present, officers, 3; men, 81; total, 84. Absent, men, 10; officers, 0; total, 10. Aggregate officers, 3; men, 61; total, 64. Percentage present, 84 4-10. Personal and general appearance, very good. Discipline and steadiness, very good. Condition of arms, very good. Books, how kept, good. Condition of inspection roll, good. Company average, 87 4-10.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR APRIL opens with a most charming scene from "The Ranger," a group of three graceful maidens, the laughing faces of two throwing into strong contrast the sad countenance of the third. It is one of Darley's happiest efforts. The fashions are tempting enough to coax all the dollars from the purses of the fair sex to array them for April's capricious sunshine; and mothers will find the boy's suit in the diagram a blessing in its simplicity and comfort. The new serial, "Glenarchan," begun in this number, opens with interest, and promises to rival its predecessors in merit. The heroine is a perfect specimen of the American girl of culture and refinement, while also possessing courage and determination, and all readers will watch with interest for the result of her "home mission." The other literary contributions are fully up to the high standard of excellence the publishers seem determined to maintain. We will furnish the FREEMAN and Godey's Lady's Book for one year at the low price of $3.00 on application at this office.

THE Grand Army of the Republic aids in the support of the orphans and widows of its deceased comrades, and thus throw, over these helpless ones the broad shield of the protection of its powerful organization. The sad fate of the ten little babes of General J. B. Hood, (who lost a fortune of over $100,000 by the sudden depreciation of the State bonds of Louisiana, and whose wife and himself died of yellow fever in the same week last summer at New Orleans,) has prompted the soldiers who were under his command to announce their adoption, but it is probable that a better guarantee for their care, nurture, support and education is afforded by the publication of the great book of the war, (the fullest history of the inside, so far, from the Confederate side,) left by General Hood, and now published by General Beauregard on behalf of "The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund," which is carefully invested in the loans of the United States.

A GOOD HOUSEWIFE.—The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood and regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma; and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column. M. L. Oatman, sole agent for Ebensburg.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan, will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. [3-12.-93m.]

—An egg-change says that eggs are cheaper than meat and fully as nourishing. Eggsactly so.

LIST OF JURORS.—On Tuesday last, the following named gentlemen were drawn from the wheel to serve as Grand and Traverse Jurors at the ensuing session of Court, commencing June 7th:

GRAND JURY.

Bracken David, Jr., farmer, Jackson Twp.
Border Conrad, stonemason, Johnstown.
Boocher Samuel, miner, Gallitzin.
Dibert John, merchant, Johnstown.
Durbin Luke, farmer, Clearfield Twp.
Eash Henry, farmer, Richland Twp.
Gallagher Taylor, merchant, Johnstown.
Good Christian, farmer, Jackson Twp.
Grove James, laborer, Dean Twp.
Hess John D., merchant, Wilmore.
Hess Samuel, laborer, Summerhill.
Jones L. R., laboror, Millville.
Krise William G., carpenter, Dean Twp.
Kennedy A., foreman, Johnstown.
Mulhern Andrew, teamster, Millville.
M'Gee Bernard, farmer, Barr Twp.
Mayor Frederick, cabinet-maker, Johnstown.
Noon James F., farmer, Carroll Twp.
Peach Thomas, farmer, Susquehanna Twp.
Severn William C., teacher, Carrolltown.
Thibert Samuel, carpenter, East Conemaugh.
Troxell Alexander, farmor, Reade Twp.
Walters John, roller, Cambria Bor.
Young Simon, butcher, Johnstown

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Adams Twp.—Josiah Helfel.
Allegheny Twp.—Lewis Burgoon, Joseph Boley.
Barr Twp.—John Kirsh.
Blacklick Twp.—James White.
Carrolltown Bor.—William A. Noel.
Carroll Twp.—Peter Sharbaugh, John D. Lantzy.
John Hogue.
Cooperdale Bor.—Dennis J. Bryan.
Chest Twp.—John Gill.
Chest Springs Bor.—Francis Wagner.
Cambria Bor.—David Barkhamer, 1st ward.
Cambria Twp.—Joseph Noel, Daniel Eberly.
Conemaugh Bor.—Patrick Kelly, Michael Elsheshr, 1st ward.
Ebensburg Bor.—Geo. C. K. Zahm, Joseph Sharbaugh, Randolph Myers, Jed. Dow, West ward; William Clements, East ward.
Elder Twp.—Michael Nagle, John Beck.
Franklin Bor.—J. W. Wakerman, Sam. J. Smith, George Harshberger, Charles Strong.
Gallitzin Bor.—David Stevens.
Johnstown Bor.—Wm. C. Ott, John D. Hughes, F. W. Wald, 1st ward; Charles Oswald, Thomas Gore, 3rd ward; Jacob C. Horner, 4th ward.
Jackson Twp.—Peter Dishong.
Loretto Bor.—Hayden Moore.
Munster Twp.—James C. Durbin.
Portage Twp.—John Cramer, Thos. J. Brawley.
Reade Twp.—Joseph Van Ormer.
Richland Twp.—Bernard Noss.
Summerhill Twp.—James Keating.
Taylor Twp.—Jere. Shaffer, Jacob B. Bowser.
Washington Twp.—F. W. Crisie.
Upper Yoder Twp.—Jacob L. Ream, Samuel W. Miller.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Adams Twp.—John Wingard, John F. Stull.
Allegheny Twp.—Jacob Buck.
Blacklick Twp.—Simon Adams, Thos. Duncan, John T. Evans.
Carrolltown Bor.—Andrew Haug.
Carroll Twp.—James Sharbaugh, Peter Noel, Jr., Sebastian Luther, Raphael Hite.
Cambria Bor.—John Stenger, Thomas Benson, 2nd ward.
Cambria Twp.—Martin Sanders, Rees S. Lloyd, John A. Bender.
Croyle Twp.—Jacob C. Stineman.
Ebensburg Bor.—Thos. Davis, Geo. H. Roberts, West ward; Al. Ward, East ward.
East Conemaugh Bor.—Michael McCabe, Geo. Zane.
Elder Twp.—Anselm Weakland.
Franklin Bor.—Peter Rubrits.
Gallitzin Bor.—Bernard Bracken.
Gallitzin Twp.—William Christy.
Johnstown Bor.—Andrew Moses, 1st ward; Alver Akers, 2nd ward; Lewis Wehn, Cyrus Tittle, 3rd Ward; John Fry, 4th ward; Geo. Goebner, 4th ward; William Strouse, 6th ward.
Jackson Twp.—Joel Simmons, Jr., Lemuel Jones, Emanuel Custer.
Loretto Bor.—H. J. Myers.
Millville Bor.—George Hager, 1st ward.
Munster Twp.—Thomas Hughes.
Richland Twp.—Joseph F. Rager.
Susquehanna Twp.—Jas. A. Porter Henry, McAnulty, William A. Garman.
Stonycreek Twp.—Conrad Supper.
Woodvale Bor.—James Uppegraff.
Washington Twp.—Christopher Robins.
Lower Yoder Twp.—John Selgh.

OUR BOROUGH SCHOOLS.—Following is the report of the Ebensburg public schools for the month of February, 1880, as furnished by Prof. F. A. Lyte, Principal:

Report of Room 1—F. A. Lyte, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of pupils in attendance	26	11	37
Average "	22	9	31
Per cent. of "	85	90	84

Report of Room 2—E. V. Barker, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of pupils in attendance	14	28	42
Average "	11	11	22
Per cent. of "	89	61	81

Names of pupils present every day during the month: Kate Dougherty, Minnie Linton, Annie Jones, Dayton Mason.

Report of Room 3—Miss Mary Shenkle, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of pupils in attendance	30	22	52
Average "	26	19	45
Per cent. of "	87	86	85

Names of pupils present every day during the month: Annie Evans, Lizzie Kirschner, Mollie Evans, Mary Isenberg, Georgie Kinkead, George Jones, Willie Humphrey, Herman Jones, Sebuyler Davis, Eddie Muller, Willie Hitchue, Freddie Davis.

Report of Room 4—Miss Allie Lloyd, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of pupils in attendance	24	18	42
Average "	19	14	33
Per cent. of "	81	79	80

Names of pupils present every day during the month: Bessie Clement, Bertie Davis, Oscar Ickroad, Eddie Litzen, Sherman, Mason James McCabe, Harvey Muller.

Report of Room 5—Miss Hattie Jones, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of pupils in attendance	22	20	42
Average "	19	18	37
Per cent. of "	89	91	94

Names of pupils present every day during the month: Daisy Henderson, Felicia Foster, Alice Maloney, Julia Mansell, Hannah Dougherty, May Rodgers, Mary Evans, John Maloney, Josie Heininger, Frank Tibbott, Alfred Tibbott, Eddie Fagan, Stanton Davis, Charles Dougherty, Joseph Shoemaker, Eddie Shoemaker.

Whole number of pupils in all the rooms: Males, 180; females, 106; total, 248.

Lyons of grocery men remind us
They can make their starch half lime,
And with sugar wholly fond us,
Putting sand in all the time.

Then let them them be up and doing
Packages from date to date,
Their vocation still pursuing,
Learn to lard as well as lie.

But it is not of grocery men that we now propose to speak. Spring is coming or come, as you are doubtless aware, and of course you will want to buy a suit of ready-made clothing in keeping with the season. Well, where can you get such a suit on most advantageous terms? We answer—at Jas. J. Murphy's, 100 Clinton street, Johnstown. His stock, we are told, is very large, and comprises none but latest styles and best materials, while in the matter of prices he declares he cannot be, shall not be and will not be undersold. You will never regret it if you become a customer of his.

THE BIG 6.—Under this caption the Altoona *Daily Tribune* of Monday last says:

Mr. D. Rosenthal, of the popular Young American Clothing House of this city, who is now buying for four stores, Altoona Pa., Ashland, Mt. Vernon and Marion, Ohio, accompanied by his two nephews of Johnstown and Tamaqua, for same line of clothing business, have gone to the eastern cities to purchase their spring and summer clothing together. Mr. D. Rosenthall will bring to Altoona the largest and finest stock ever before purchased by him; and the immense quantity that will be purchased by these gentlemen will enable each one to buy at the most favorable terms, and give them a great advantage in selling for less money than other dealers. The goods will commence to arrive at the Young America Clothing House in a few days and all are invited to go and view the stock.

TAKE her up tenderly,
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young and so fair;
Handle her carefully,
Talk to her prayerfully—
She's cross as a bear.

It may be that she's cross because you went and bought your Spring suit of clothing elsewhere than at Simon & Rendheim's, next door to the First National Bank, Altoona, thereby coming into possession of the knowledge that your taste is not so perfect as it should be. Everybody who wants to be in style buys there and buys fully as cheap, if not cheaper, than the same quality of goods are sold elsewhere in Blair or Cambria counties. Give them a call, and our word for it you will be pleased with their stock and prices.

HAIL! March, thou August month!
We own thy royal sway;
Who now declines to hail thy reign
Perhaps in April May;

March has nearly run its course, and the next thing we know, Spring, with its manifold glories, will be with us. Are you ready for it? Are you duly armed and equipped to greet its coming? Have you bought a suit of clothing of lighter texture than you have been wearing during the past six months? If not seize the present occasion to visit Godfrey Wolff, next door to the post-office Altoona, and buy a suit of approved style and for a sum of money which will take the exact measure of your pocket-book.

THE flowing reporter who wrote, with reference to a well-known belle: "Her dainty feet were incased in shoes that might be taken for fairy boats," tied his wardrobe up in a handkerchief and left for parts unknown when it appeared the next morning. "Her dainty feet were incased in shoes that might be taken for ferry-boats." It was high time for him to go, too, for those shoes which might have been taken for fairy boats were bought at S. Hunnenthal's, 119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona—the establishment which dictates the fashion as to foot-gear, and which sells a superior article at an inferior price. Mr. Hunnenthal authorizes us to say that if desired, orders by mail will be promptly filled, and satisfaction as to price and quality guaranteed in all cases.

A Mother's Grief.

The pride of a mother, the light and joy of home, are her children. Hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning, then, if they have a Cough, Croup, or Whooping Cough, which leads to Consumption, that you are running a terrible risk if you do not attend to it at once. SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE is guaranteed to cure them. Price, 10 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00. For Lame Back, Side, or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price, 25 cts. Sold by R. J. Lloyd, Druggist, Ebensburg. [9-12.-6,o.w.fm.]

COMMUNICATION.

OUR LANGUAGE.

[*Continued from our last issue.*]

THE ENGLISH.—These people were, however, either direct immigrants from Gaul or their descendants, and the aboriginal inhabitants were the old Celtic stock, which was then scattered over all Southern Europe. At the time of Julius Cæsar the language of Gaul was Celtic, as we gather from his commentaries.—Ed.

Although the language of early Britain was Celtic, modern English does not derive its origin from it. It remains, however, in dialect to the present in Wales, and only very lately was it extinguished in Cornwall—the mountainous nature of those regions having done its part to preserve the old language, as is always the case. At the time of Julius Cæsar the Celtic, too, was spoken in Ireland, which was, according to several historians, peopled by Carthaginians after the first Punic war; but recent researches prove that it was peopled much earlier and at several epochs by divers peoples who were invaders. These invaders, as a rule, were Celtic too, and hence the continuance of the language in that now unhappy country.

Others say that the most original inhabitants were Parthalonians and his people, descendants of Japhet, son of Noah. One thing, however, must not be passed unnoticed, and that is that the most ancient inscriptions found in Ireland are in the Ogham character—a language immediately connected with, and, with slight exceptions, identical to the parent of Aryan, which is almost certain to have been that spoken by our first parents. Hence the antiquity of the Celtic. In fact, many philologists have satisfactorily proved that the Celtic is the parent of languages. The Celtic of the Western Isles had two branches, viz., the British and the Erse or Irish. This language had little or no inflexions, these being denoted by affixes and prefixes.

Now to speak of the English of the present day. The first mixture with the ancient language of Britain may be considered with the Latin from the Roman invasion, remains of which remain in names of places, as Chichester, &c. The language was comparatively pure till the Saxon invasion in the fifth century. About this period disorder prevailed throughout Europe. The Huns and Goths wrenched province after province from the Roman sway, and effected a total change in the laws, customs and language. They corrupted the Latin and the *Latin-Celtic* of Gaul, as the Gauls previously had largely introduced Latin, or it was imposed upon them by the conquering Romans, and now gave way to another language. All the classical languages of Europe—Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese—arose in this way. While all Europe was engaged in war, several German tribes fixed their eyes on Britain and invaded it towards the close of the fourth century. The chief invaders were the Saxons. They seized upon the whole Island in conjunction with the Angles, another warlike race. Hence the name *Angle-land*—England. This invasion caused a great change in the language of Britain by its being superseded by a Gothic dialect which the invaders spoke. The Gothic language is very ancient and is supposed to have originated in South-Eastern Asia or Persia. Herodotus mentions the German tribes among those of India, on this side of the Ganges. The Gothic has two branches, to wit: the Scandinavian and Teutonic. The former includes the dialects of Iceland, Denmark, Scandinavia and parts of Northwestern Russia, and the latter that of Germany, Switzerland and England, with the patois of Alsace and Lorraine, to which may be added the now distinct dialect of the Flemings and Dutch.

Another change in the English language took place after the Danish invasion in the ninth century. We cannot possibly decide how much the present English owes to this language, as both the Saxon and Danish languages were derived from the same parent stock—namely, the Gothic. This mixed language was that spoken in the Island till 1066, when commenced the Norman invasion by William the Conqueror. Edward had previously sought to introduce the French language at court, as he was prejudiced in its favor, because he was born and brought up in France. But William totally subverted the Saxon, as he no sooner became complete master than he introduced French into all the schools. The people were ready to receive it, but were not in favor of abolishing the Saxon *at once*. Hence a blended language was manufactured, and thus was formed the present English. This occurred in the twelfth century and as all manner of society spoke the new language, English literature began at this time. The earliest English books were Wickliffe's Bible, Chaucer's Writings, etc.

Now we find the English language composed of the following elements:

I. The ancient Celtic, which *is* still used in Wales, and remnants of which remain in many English words.

II. The Latin, first at the Roman invasion, and afterwards through the Norman-French an French itself, of which Latin is the parent.

III. Saxon, in the fifth century being introduced by the invasion of the Saxon.

IV. Scandinavian, introduced by the Danish invasion in the ninth century.

V. The Norman, being introduced by the Norman invasion and imposed on the people in the eleventh century.

The greatest elements in the language therefore are those above mentioned, and are five in number.

Many words have been introduced from Oriental languages and a few from the Indian tribes of the New World, but these do not suffer any change and therefore

How to Save One Hundred Million Dollars a Year.

Allusion has been made frequently of late in this journal to various schemes undertaken in different parts of the country for the cultivation of the sugar beet and the manufacture of beet sugar. But the matter has received comparatively little attention from the press generally; and outside of a narrow circle of thoughtful persons no great amount of interest in the matter has been manifested by the public. But we venture to make the assertion that this indifference will not long endure; that it will give way, before many years elapse, to a full appreciation of the fact that the experiments of beet culture in Delaware, Maryland, and other States, are the first steps in a movement of the highest importance, which will at a not far distant day revolutionize the sugar business. There are two great facts connected with this subject which ought deeply to impress the mind of every American. One is that we pay nearly one hundred millions of dollars every year to foreigners for sugar; for we import more of that article than of any other one thing. The other is that we have the capacity to raise at home enough sugar of the best quality to supply not only our own demand, but that of the whole civilized world.

As for the former fact, there can be no doubt at all that any device that will operate fairly to keep in the country the money that is spent abroad will be of very huge advantage to the nation. It will give to our people, to expend at home for the enrichment of other Americans, the whole of the profit which now goes into the pockets of foreign planters and laborers. It will increase that diversity of industry which is an essential of the prosperity of every country; giving new form of employment to the population, and helping to use up whatever of surplus labor may be going to waste among us. It will be very profitable to farmers, and especially to Eastern farmers, by giving the soil relief, by increasing the possibility of rotation of crops, and by enabling those who find little profit in cultivating the cereals to devote their attention to other products. It is not difficult to believe that we may be approaching the time when, with the Western States more closely populated, we shall grow grain in such quantities that it can hardly be disposed of. First-rate harvests all over Europe, with a good harvest at home, might produce such an unpleasant complication at any time; and even under ordinary circumstances small farmers, East and West, find that the prices of their grain are unpleasantly depressed by the competition of the huge farms of the far West, operated by large capital, improved machinery and reckless use of an unfertilized soil. It really seems almost like idiocy for such a state of things to be permitted to threaten us while we can raise at home, upon farms that are now nearly profitless, a sugar crop for which we are paying one hundred millions annually to planters in the tropics.

The possibility of growing beet sugar here under profitable conditions can no longer be regarded as problematical. It has been grown in such a manner upon a small scale in a dozen different States, and there is nothing needed now to have the business conducted upon a large scale but the stimulus which may be applied to the farmers by capitalists who will agree to take their crops of beets at a fair price. The free traders would class such an attempt under the head of artificial industries; but beet culture is no more foreign to us than it was to the French peasants sixty years ago, and now France has sugar enough for export to enable her to supply England with forty per cent. of the sugar consumed by that country. Sugar-beet culture has been introduced into Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland and Russia precisely as we wish to have it introduced here, and in each of these countries it has been followed by results of the most satisfactory kind. It is, indeed, a very odd circumstance that the enlightened, energetic and enterprising farmers of the United States should have been so long and so far surpassed by men of the same class in the old world. We cannot doubt that they will eagerly embrace the opportunity to engage in the industry so soon as proof shall be given, by the large success of a single one of the sugar factories recently started in this country, of the fact that there is a chance for making money in the business.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

A TIME-SAVING INVENTION.—There is apparently no limit to the practical application of electricity to the uses of every day life. The electric light has closely followed the telephone, and the latter has become an ordinary commonplace affair. Since then, according to the *Scientific American*, a novel and important improvement in a special field of telephonic use has been reported from London. Our readers are familiar with the principle of Mr. Edison's electromotograph or loud-speaking telephone. By employing the small electric motor to turn the chalk cylinder the telephone is made automatic. Instruments of this sort have been placed in, and a large number more are in preparation, for the London *Times* newspaper office; and the reporters of that paper, say in parliament, instead of reading their shorthand notes to copyist, and transmitting the long-hand copy to the printer, as heretofore, now read them directly to the telephone, thus saving the time of copying and carrying the report. In the printing-office the compositor sits at a type-setting machine, and, as the report is delivered to him by the automatic telephone, he sets the type as quickly as one would play a tune upon a piano. Having no copy to decipher, his whole attention is given to the setting of the type, and another great saving of time is effected. The indications are that by the use of autographic and automatic telegraphy in conjunction, perhaps, with stenographic type-writing, reports of public meetings will soon be almost instantly transmitted through long distances and at a fraction of expense which such work now involves. By the same process, drawings, as well as writings will be transmissible quickly and economically. Such inventions open up lines of progress too far reaching for the boldest imagination to follow.

HOW TO MEASURE THE HEIGHT OF A TREE.—When a tree stands so that the length of its shadow can be measured its height can be readily ascertained as follows: Set a stick upright—let it be perpendicular by the plumb-line. Measure the length of the shadow of the stick. As the length of its shadow is to the height of the stick, so is the length of the shadow of the tree to its height. For instance: If the stick is four feet above the ground, and its shadow is six feet in length, and the shadow of the tree is ninety feet, its height will be sixty feet (6:4::90:60). In other words, multiply the length of the shadow of the tree by the height of the stick, and divide by the length of the shadow of the stick.

TO GET RID OF MOULD IN CELLARS.—A correspondent recently asked us for a simple and effectual remedy for fungus and mould in cellars. A German agricultural journal gives the following: "Put some roll-brimstone into a pan and set fire to it; close the doors, making the cellar as nearly air-tight as possible, for two or three hours, when the fungi will be destroyed and the mould dried up. Repeat this simple and inexpensive operation every two or three months, and you will have your cellar free from all parasitical growth. Carbolic acid in proportion of 4 ounces to the bucketful of whitewash will also prevent mould."

ALL OUR

OVERCOATS

—AND—

HEAVY WEIGHT CLOTHING!

NOW ON HAND,

TO BE SOLD AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR A LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!

IT WILL PAY YOU

TO GIVE US A CALL, AS THE GOODS NOW IN STORE WILL

POSITIVELY BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF THE ADVANCE IN PRICES,

Which are now at least 25 per cent. higher than last year.

SO TAKE OUR ADVICE, AND BUY YOUR CLOTHING NOW,

AND FROM US, AT THE

Young America Clothing House,

Corner ELEVENTH AVENUE and ELEVENTH Street,

Feb. 6, 1880.-tf. ALTOONA, PA.

$5,500

WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SACRIFICED.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,

Ladies' Coats, Gent's Furnish'g Goods, &c.

AT AND BELOW COST.

AS my constantly increasing business demands a much larger store room, I have made arrangements with Mr. C. Taggerd to occupy his spacious and elegant new business house now being completed on ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, into which I expect to move on or about the **1st of March next,** and which will unquestionably be the finest store room in the Mountain City. Meantime all persons wishing the best of bargains in my line should give me an early call, as I do not intend to transfer any of my present stock to the new building if **slaughtering prices** will enable me to dispose of them. Every person, therefore, who wants to buy goods much cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere should pay me a visit forthwith, as this announcement is no humbug, but a positive fact. **I am bound to sell if low prices will do it.**

☞Thanking my many customers for the kind and liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon me, and soliciting a continuance and increase of the same in the future, I remain

Yours, Respectfully,

CHARLES SIMON,

Corner Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Altoona, Pa.

[1-9,'80.-tf.]

FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN ALTOONA.

NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Actual Rock Bottom Cash Prices!

Suits from $2.75 up; Overcoats from $2.50 up; Pants from 75 cents up; Dress Shirts from 75 cents up; and other wearing apparel and furnishing goods at prices equally cheap.

☞I don't advertise to sell goods 20 or 25 per cent. cheaper than other dealers, because that would be a falsehood, and people are not so ignorant now-a-days as to believe any such humbug; but I guarantee not to be undersold by any man in the business.

M. WOLF,

RAILROAD CLOTHING HOUSE,

1127 Eleventh Avenue, below Bowman & Morrow's, Altoona, Pa.

"DON'T YOU FORGET IT!"

Don't forget to bear in mind and keep in remembrance that

GODFREY WOLF

HAS INAUGURATED AT HIS

"PALACE OF FASHION,"

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST-OFFICE, ALTOONA, PA.,

A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF HIS ENTIRE STOCK—ABOUT $10,000 WORTH—OF

OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING

Generally, AT COST AND LESS THAN COST.

Call Early and Get First Choice and Best Bargains!

As the Goods will Positively be Sold at a Sacrifice.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Largest and Cheapest Stock of

Dry and Dress Goods,

NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. ☞Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

GEO. W. YEAGER,

—CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF—

HEATING and COOKING STOVES

—AND MANUFACTURER OF—

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

☞CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. [38-41, 79.-tf.]

A GREAT PROBLEM SOLVED.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM AND INDIAN CORN—AMAZING RESULTS OF THE NEW PROCESSES.

A writer, who subscribes himself "W," and dates his letter Washington, March 6, says in the New York *Herald:*

From a visit to the agricultural building, this day, the writer returned with the conviction that surely within the next ten years, and probably within the next five years, the production of sugar within the limits of the United States will supply all the demands of our 50,000,000 of people, and that in this production not only will there be a gain annually to the wealth of the country equal to $200,000,000, but even our Northern border States will become self-supporting. In other words, from recent discoveries made and new processes applied in the production of sugar from the raw material, our sugar producing belt, from the superior profits of the culture, will within a few years embrace all our territory in which sorghum or Indian corn will come to maturity.

Colonel Robert C. Murphy, formerly United States consul general in China, but now engaged here in the agricultural department, called the writer's attention to this important subject; first in a reference to the facts presented in the interesting agricultural report for 1877 of Commissioner Le Duc, and next in an introduction to Professor Collyer, the chemist of the department, the general results of whose experiments in the production and crystallization of sugar may be ranked in importance with the invention of the cotton gin.

It appears from the commissioner's report that the several attempts to make sugar from beets in this country having been abandoned as profitless, and all the attempts of twenty years to make a merchantable sugar from sorghum having failed down to the new process of 1877, it had become a settled opinion that only from the tropical cane and the sugar maple tree could sugar be profitably made in the United States. But the maple sugar is an inferior article.—Our product, some twenty-eight million pounds in 1860, is but a small item in the general consumption; and the limited belts of maple groves along our Northern border by the axe and by fire are fast disappearing. The sugar production from the tropical cane in this country is confined to a narrow belt bordering on the gulf of Mexico. The total production of this strip last year was about 25,000,000 pounds, while our importations from abroad were 1,741,650,000 pounds of sugar, besides molasses, melado and other forms of sucrose, being about 300,000,000 pounds increase over the imports of the preceeding year.

It is estimated that the annual consumption of sugar in the United States does not exceed forty pounds per capita, while in England the consumption is sixty pounds per person. It may be safely assumed, therefore, that with an abundant supply of a cheap, pure and wholesome home grown sugar our consumption would soon increase to sixty, and perhaps eighty, pounds per capita. At sixty pounds, the English average (the French much higher), our fifty millions of people would consume three thousand million pounds of sugar, which at seven cents per pound would be equal to $210,000,000. But the Crystal Lake sorghum sugars of Weidner & Co., of Chicago, sold last year at ten cents per pound, and at this figure our farmers have now in sorghum and Indian corn the canes from which they may add annually fully $200,000,000 to the wealth of the country.

Two years ago this great desideratum was held to be so far beyond our reach as to be utterly unattainable. Now, with the improved and cheap machinery and chemical processes employed, the profitable production of sugar from sorghum—and a superior mercantile sugar, too—is placed within the reach of every farmer on whose lands sorghum or Indian corn will grow. Some twenty-three years ago the attention of the farmers of the country, North and South, began to be actively drawn to the growth of sorghum, and several varieties—African, European and Central American—were widely distributed and cultivated. During the war for the Union so general had the cultivation of this cane become throughout the South that from Virginia to Texas the people of the Confederate States for their "sweetening" were reduced almost wholly to sorghum syrup or molasses, all attempts to crystalize it having proved futile; hence, since the war, the general decline in the sorghum culture North and South until the last year, from which we may date the rising of a "big boom" for sorghum, which will push forward our home production of sugar until it is numbered among our exports to England.

Without troubling you with the tables of figures, the results of the numerous chemical experiments made at the agricultural department in the crystallization of the juices respectively of the Louisiana ribbon sugar cane, a half dozen varieties of sorghum, and several kinds of Indian field corn, it is sufficient here to say that from these experiments the general results include the following:

From the juice of the Louisiana ribbon sugar cane (the choicest variety) the highest percentage obtained was:

	Per Cent.
Sucrose (or true cane sugar)	16 50
From the early amber sorghum	17 00
From the Chinese sorghum	13 90
From the white Liberian	13 26
From the Honduras	16 10
From the pearl millet	11 30

And from the samples on exhibition all these sorghum sugars are of excellent quality. The general conclusion, from the numerous chemical examinations made, is that there exists but little difference between the various kinds of sorghum as sugar producing plants, and that the juice of each of them is, in its full development, nearly as rich in sugar as the best tropical cane produced in this country. Professor Collyer says that from an acre of the Honduras sorghum he has obtained two tons of sugar, and from three other varieties one ton of sugar each. The larger yield from the Honduras plant is mainly attributable to the stage of development at which the stalks were gathered for the grinding. Now, bearing in mind the fact that sugar and syrup have been made from sorghum by the carload the past season, which commanded the highest market price, and that the cash value per acre above all the costs of its production is such as to make it a more profitable crop than wheat, Indian corn, tobacco or cotton, it cannot be doubted that, with the diffusion of this information, the cultivation of a field or two of sorghum for its sugar will be generally adopted by the farmers of the country; first, as an experiment, and next, on a larger scale, as a regular crop from year to year.

But the most remarkable results from these experiments in sugar making obtained by Professor Collyer were from Indian corn. From an acre of land planted last year with a common white field corn, known as the horse tooth, from the shape of its kernel, he gathered the ears when fully ripe, and their yield of shelled corn was sixty-nine and one-tenth bushels—more than double the average crop per acre of the country at large. Next, stripping and grinding the stalks and working up their juice by the new processes, he extracted from it 960 pounds, or nearly half a ton of sugar of a good quality. Here, then, from the stalks—thrown out by our farmers into the refuse of the barn yard as fit only to be reduced to manure—a more profitable crop has been obtained than the corn. Nor is this all. The pulverized stalks, after the extraction of the saccharine juice (to the extent now practicable, sixty per cent.) have proved nutritious food for cattle, from their elements of starch and nitrogen retained. Applying this extract of sugar to the Indian corn crop of the United States—that is, to the rejected cornstalks—they would give us an income which, within the brief period of ten years, would extinguish our national debt.

Incredible as the fact may appear, it is deducible from the product of 960 pounds of sugar obtained from the stalks of an acre of Indian corn, in addition to their yield of sixty-nine bushels of good shelled corn. Or take it in another form. Putting our Indian corn crop at the average of $400,000,000 in value, and estimating the sugar in the stalks at only half the value of the corn, with the production of so vast an amount of $200,000,000—more than double the sum of the gold and silver extracted from all our mines between the British Dominions and Mexico, and equal in value to the cotton crop of all our Southern States.

When the first Napoleon, when France under the blockade of the English navy, was cut off from her foreign supplies, offered a reward of 10,000f. for a home produced substitute for the sugar of the West Indies which could be produced equal to the wants of the French people, he secured a reward worth incalculably more to France than all her victories in the battle field—a reward the value of which cannot be reached in the millions of money saved to France in her beet root sugar. How, then, can we estimate the value of these new appliances which render the production of sugar from sorghum and corn stalks a more profitable industry on our large Southern plantations than cotton, and on our small Northern farms yielding a richer return than corn, wheat, grass or potatoes?

The old Mexican inhabitants of Santa Fe, New Mexico, will tell you that from their grandfathers they inherited the secret of extracting sugar from cornstalks and that the corn fields of their valley for generations gone by have supplied those people their bread, meat and sugar, to say nothing of the whisky—a "Yankee notion." We find, too, that our forefathers of the war of independence knew something of the saccharine value of cornstalks, from the extract of a letter written by Abigail Adams to her husband, John Adams, dated September 24, 1787, which is as follows:

"An instance may be seen in the progress which is made in grinding cornstalks and boiling the liquor into molasses. Scarcely a town or parish within forty miles of us but what has several mills at work; and had the experiment been made a month sooner, many thousand barrels would have been made. No less than eighty have been made in the small town of Manchester. It answers very well to distill, and may be boiled down to sugar. There are two mills fitting up in this parish. They have three rollers—one with cogs and two smooth. The stalks are stripped of the leaves and tops, so that it is no robbery upon the cattle, and the juice ground out. 'Tis said four barrels of juice will make one of molasses, but in this people differ widely. They have a method of refining it so that it looks as well as the best imported molasses."

Had these beginnings in the way of substitutes for foreign sugar been actively and perseveringly followed up we can no longer doubt that some thousands of millions of dollars would have been saved to the country which have been spent in importations of sugar and molasses. Now, this new industry opened to our Southern planters, Northern farmers and capitalists, offers such profits from a crop of sorghum and cornstalks, and from the extraction of their sugar, that our home product of all grades, from the coarsest browns to the finest whites, will soon turn the balance of trade on sugar, and likewise in rum and molasses in our favor.

The strongest argument in support of the scheme of the annexation of the island of St. Domingo was the plea that it would render us independent of Cuba in the important article of sugar. The new machinery and processes employed in the extraction and crystallization of the sugar from the sap of sorghum and cornstalks are simple and comparatively inexpensive. Sorghum sugar, worth ten cents, can now be produced, all costs included, at less than four cents per pound. The machinery and implements employed include grinding mills, drying pans and centrifugal driers. They are now at Chicago, operated by steam, and many persons are preparing to follow the profitable example of the Chicago firm already referred to on the score of at least a ton of sugar per day. There is room in this work for hundreds of small factories in the United States, for the nearer the mill is to the sorghum and corn fields the cheaper will be the carrying of the stalks to the grinder.—Any further light that may be desired by the reader on this important subject can be obtained at or from the agricultural department. The object of this communication is simply to herald the advent of a new industry among our people; no *morus multicaulus* fallacy, but a highly profitable field of industry, equal to the gain of $200,000,000 to the country and wide as the zone of sorghum and Indian corn.

SPLITTING PAPER.—It is one of the most remarkable properties of that wonderful product, paper, that it can be split into two or even three parts, however thin the sheet. We have seen a leaf of the *Illustrated News* thus divided into three parts, or three thin leaves.—One consisted of the surface on which the engravings are printed; another was the side containing the letterpress, and a perfectly blank piece on each side was the paper that lay between. Many people who have not seen this done might think it impossible; yet it is not only possible, but extremely easy, as we shall show. Get a piece of plate-glass and place it on a sheet of paper; then let the latter be thoroughly soaked.—With care and a little dexterity the sheet can be split by the top surface being removed. But the best plan is to paste a piece of cloth or strong paper to each side of the sheet to be split. When dry, violently and without hesitation pull the two pieces asunder, when part of the sheet will be found to have adhered to one and part to the other. Soften the paste in water and the pieces can be easily removed from the cloth.—The process can be easily demonstrated as a matter of curiosity, yet it can be utilized in various ways. If we want to paste in a scrap-book a newspaper article printed on both sides of the paper, and possess only one copy, it is very convenient to know how to detach the one side from the other. The paper, when split, as may be imagined, is more transparent than it was before being subjected to the operation, and the printing-ink is somewhat duller; otherwise the two pieces present the appearance of the original if again brought together. Some time ago the information of how to do this splitting was advertised to be sold for a considerable sum. We now impart it to all our readers gratuitously. —*B. and O. Printer and Stationer.*

IT may not be generally known, says the *Scientific American*, that we have, in the nickel-five cent piece of our coinage, a key to the tables of linear measures and of weights. The diameter of this coin is 2 *centimeters*, and its weight is 5 *grammes*. Five of them placed in a row will, of course, give the length of the *decimeter*. As the *kiloliter* is a *cubic meter*, the key to the measures of length is also the key to measures of capacity. Any person, therefore, who is fortunate enough to own a five-cent nickel may carry in his pocket the entire metric system of weights and measures.

THE first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic; and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia; as a Dinner Pill, for purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these **Pills** may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

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KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

3

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, manifest derangement of the digestive organs, or any other manifestation or consequence of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

HOP BITTERS!

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work to restore brain nerve and waste, use

HOP BITTERS

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from any disease, pain or weakness, use

HOP BITTERS!

Whenever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing tone or stimulation, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS!

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be well if you use

HOP BITTERS

If you are slowly sinking with any disease you think you can not survive, and think you will not be saved, try it! Don't do it! Don't put it off! Your delay may be fatal. Don't!

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Hop Cough Cure is the surest, safest and best. Ask children. The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Hop Plaster. Ask druggists.

D. I. C. is the only reliable and safe remedy for drunkards, use opium, tobacco or narcotics.

Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY,

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Nervousness, or Nervous Debility, Produced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Inquality, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, rings, instruments, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞*This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent free, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

Jan. 9, 1880.-6m.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Sick Headache, Biliousness or Bilious Fever that DeBing's Pills fail to cure. Sugar coated, gives immediate relief, cures cases in one day, operating in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. Never gripe or sicken. Purely vegetable. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail for 25 cts. a box. Warranted. Sold by Geo. W. Yeager, Agent, Altoona, Pa. Sold also by druggists in Hollidaysburg.

CAUTION Some parties have published that DeBing's Pills were discontinued. This is false. They are manufactured by Dr. J. F. DeBing, Pittsburgh, Pa., and are sold by druggists everywhere.

PILES CURED Promptly and Permanently. I send a bottle of my celebrated remedy, with a valuable treatise on this disease, free to all sufferers who send me their P. O. and Express address. Dr. H. C. ROOT, No. 183 Pearl St. New York.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation, and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

☞Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

☞For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and in this a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Tumors, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, is the best Epileptic Fit and restorative Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental anxiety, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

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WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Disorders, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used wherever the Safe Bitters do not operate freely and regularly. Smaller Pills requires with Safe Bitters, and does well with them. Price 25c. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC

Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASANT AND EFFICACIOUS remedy NOW in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

October 24, 1879.-1y.

GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN

—ON THE SUBJECT OF—

Cheap Groceries!

By reading the advertisements, circulars, price-lists, etc., of other dealers, and then go to

F. P. CONFER'S

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

1324 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa.,

And "confer" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in that city, comprising everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, dryed, tined and canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., but is determined to and does sell at fully as cheap if not a little cheaper than any other man or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what inducements they offer.

☞Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him by his friends in Cambria county and elsewhere, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, the subscriber respectfully invites everybody to call and examine his goods and prices before buying at any other house. F. P. CONFER.

Feb. 28, 1879. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

Removed to Bank Building

—Next Door to Freidhoff's New Store.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

B. O. Oeschger,

FASHIONABLE CUTTER AND CUSTOMER,

EBENSBURG, PA.

SHOP one door west of Huntley's store, where choice samples of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., from which selections can be made, will at all times be kept on hand, and full suits or single articles of wearing apparel for either gents or youths will be made to order on the shortest notice, in the latest and best styles, and at the lowest living price. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases and the best of work furnished fully as cheap as inferior clothing can be bought ready-made. ☞A trial is earnestly solicited. B. O. OESCHGER.

Ebensburg, May 20, 1879.-tf.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1879-1y.*

SMOKE THE

Little Builder Cigar,

One Hundred for $2.00;

GATLING GUN.....$2.00;

HUMPTY DUMPTY, 2.25;

Cheaper Brands from $2.50 up.

Delivered to any address in the U. S., post-paid, on receipt of price.

M. J. DOUGHERTY,

12-12 Sole Man'fr, 484 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

DR. M. R. B. CREERY, *Surgeon Dentist*, having located in the office and residence owned and recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, and guarantees good work at honest prices. A lady assistant will be in attendance whenever ladies call to have teeth extracted. Anæsthetics carefully and safely administered when desired. The patronage of all in need of dental services is respectfully solicited. [8-29,'79.-tf.]

DR. M. J. BUCK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

ALTOONA, PA.

Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections especially. [10-14.-tf.]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street [1-21,'76.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of Conference. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

THE USES OF THE POTATO.

In France the farina is largely used for culinary purposes. The finest gravies, sauces, and soups of France are largely indebted for their excellence to that source, and the bread eaten there is equally so, while a great deal of the brandy called cognac, imported into England and to. Throughout Germany the manufacture are common. In Poland the manufacture of spirits from the potato is also an extensive trade. "Stettin brandy," so well known in commerce, is largely imported into England, and is sent from there to many of our foreign possessions. From the produce of the grape, and is preferred on many a table of England as the genuine article, while the fair ladies of our country perfume themselves with the spirit distilled from the potato under the designation of eau de cologne. But there are other uses to which this esculent is turned to account. After extracting the farina, the pulp is manufactured into ornamental articles, such as picture frames, small boxes, and several descriptions of toys, and the latter that runs from it in the process of manufacture is a most valuable manure.

For perfectly cleansing woolens and such like articles, it is the best known panacea; and if the washerwoman happens to have chilblains she is soon cured by the operation.

Few persons are aware of the extensive demand for potato flour, and of the almost unlimited extent of the supply that can be found for this product, which is simply the dry evaporated pulp of the ordinary potato—the latter being more free from black specks than flour. It is used for sizing and other manufacturing purposes, and by paperhangers and with the aid of acid is turned into starch. In Europe it meets with a ready and increasing demand in its primitive state, as potato flour, and in London alone 20,000 tons are sold annually, as much more would be taken if produced in the market. When calculated it is used largely for silk dressing and other purposes. At present the quantities of potato flour in Liverpool is nearly double that of wheat flour. Consignments to Liverpool are solicited by the brokers there, who promise to take all that can be furnished.

During the Franco-German war the French government purchased all the farina it could secure and mixed it with wheaten flour in "potato-cakes" for the army. Farina at that time rose to £8 a ton, and even the supply fell far short of the demand. Since then an increased amount of farina has been regularly consumed in France, and farina is now have correspondingly multiplied in that country. The manufacture of potato flour is so simple, and the results so beautiful, that it requires very little experience to reach a satisfactory result. The potatoes are first steeped in water for from six to twelve hours to soften the dirt and other matter adhering, after which they are thoroughly washed by mechanical means with the aid of steam or water power. They are then reduced to a pulp by a rasping or grinding process in a properly constructed mill. A small stream of water is allowed to flow on the upper surface of the rasp or grinder, to keep it clean of the accumulation of pulp. From the grinder the pulp falls into a washing machine, through which the farina is forced by revolving brushes, the coarser pulp being